THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Colorado Statistics.

LEADVILLE'S OUTPUT.

From the Leadville Chronicle.

Reverting once more to the great industry of Leadville, mining and smelting, we find, on a retrospect of the year, that the net result, spite of all drawbacks, is satisfactory.

From calculations made at the end of each week during the year, we find the average output each day to have been as follows:

Week ending —	Tons
January 3, 1880	602½
January 10	692½
January 17	667½
January 24	667½
January 31	957½
February 7	997½
February 14	530½
February 21	575½
February 28	[illegible]
March 6	679
March 13	611½
March 20	643
March 27	682½
April 3	765½
April 10	732½
April 17	704½
April 24	769½
May 1	599½
May 8	574½
May 15	551½
May 22	550½
May 29 (strike)	—
June 5 (strike)	—
June 12 (strike)	—
June 19	—
June 26	788
July 3	756
July 10	759
July 17	639
July 24	617
July 31	651½
August 7	651½
August 14	783½
August 21	688½
August 28	693½
September 4	768½
September 11	731
September 18	710
September 25	713
October 2	735
October 9	713
October 16	735
October 23	718
October 30	712
November 6	[illegible]
November 13	732
November 20	732
November 27	772
December 4	774
December 11	[illegible]
December 18	764
December 25 (holidays)	775
December 31 (estimated)	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

It will be seen that the largest output was put down the week ending June 12, at the time within ten days of the closing of four furnaces. It has been the aim of the outside during the year to keep the output down, doubtless with the idea of keeping down the price of ore. The furnaces have consumed in excess of 200 tons, and have reduced to 1,000 a stock of fuel of over 7,000 tons per day. From careful calculations based on reports of output, and bearing in mind that some of the mines work seven days in the week while others only work six, we come to the conclusion that the actual output of Leadville during 1880 did not vary far from 238,000 tons of every grade. Of course, we do not include in this the lime rock which the Tendency Glass is producing, or the iron ore which the Ames is producing and selling for purposes of flux.

To ascertain the value of this ore it is necessary to refer to the bullion returns. At the beginning of the year, and for several months afterward, it was the custom of the smelters to report to the press their operations in bulk each week. About midsummer they altered their system, and desired to report once a month only. One of the reasons given for this alteration was that the weekly returns were inaccurate, and that they led to errors in computing the bullion output of the camp. Assuming the returns since made to have been accurate, the amount of

BULLION PRODUCED

by all the Leadville smelters during the year 1880 was as follows:

January to June	$ 7,813,866
July	1,054,439
August	1,290,352
September	1,502,085
October	1,339,168
November	1,032,026
December (estimated)	250,000
Total	$15,287,936

As above stated, the ore product of the year was 238,000 tons, and the smelters' product as above—$15,287,936—the average value of the ore produced during the year 1880 must have been $61.68, a higher average grade of ore than has been produced in any other western camp. But in fact about a million dollars worth of ore were produced which never went to the smelters.

PRODUCTS OF THE BOSTON AND COLORADO SMELTER.

The following table shows the total shipment of gold, silver and copper from the works of the Boston and Colorado Smelting company at Argo, for the year 1880:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In 1878	$2,[illegible]
In 1879	2,4[illegible]
In 1880	2,730,500

SUMMING UP FOR THE YEAR.

From the Denver News.

As a mining, the bottom industry of the state, has been prosperous during 1880 is shown by the increased output of the mines, variously estimated in bullion and ore shipments from twenty to twenty-two millions and one-half. We accept the figures as last given as close to correct, and divide the sum total as follows:

Leadville district	$15,000,000
Gilpin county	2,200,000
Clear Creek county	2,100,000
Boulder county	1,000,000
Rosita and Silver Cliff	1,000,000
Park county	500,000
San Juan	500,000
Summit county	250,000
Total for 1880	$22,550,000

We put our estimates for 1879 placed the product of that year, in round numbers, at $19,000,000, crediting the Leadville or carbonate district with $11,000,000 of the sum. It will be seen, therefore, that the general gain of 1880 as contrasted with the gain of the year before is about $3,500,000, or some twenty per cent. The Leadville increase was higher than this, but in some of the partially developed districts, like San Juan and Summit, where much prospecting was done, the output of value shows a slight falling off, to be more than made up during 1881, when the railways now building will penetrate each.

Next in importance to the mines comes the stock of these. The products of our dairies, farms and gardens in spots for 1879 were estimated in value at over $3,000,000. In the year just closed, owing to the excessive dryness of the winter and spring, no data is recorded, the advance in prices remaining, however, all shortage in crops.

It was a bad year for cattle. The genial rays of the spring time sun brought no moisture with them, and at a time when cattle should be fattening for the market not less than 150,000 head were driven to ranges outside of the state, thus reducing the value of cattle shipped and consumed from $2,775,000 in 1879 to $1,423,000 in the year just closed. Were it not for the advance in prices, which averaged two dollars per head, the loss to the state would be greater. But the prospect is bright for the year to come. Abundant supplies of moisture are stored on the hills, the cattle have rested one season, and if the late storms are not exceptions to the general third interest of the country will be found that all the losses sustained by the early winds.

As shown by the industrial column of this issue, the mining interests, which, although of a rather notice, sor[illegible] instead of the [illegible] value. The wool [illegible] which was so [illegible] at $2,250,000 [illegible] $1,625,000 into the [illegible] mutton is left [illegible] them, taking Denver as a [illegible], would amount in the state to $100,000 more. Prospects ahead are extremely [illegible] based upon the large gains [illegible] during the season now [illegible] upon the prospective [illegible] of farming with sheep, to the manufacture of both. This new phase in the business reserves looking up. With [illegible] the population of a fifth, a [illegible] at the rain less skies and takes hold of this frontier soil with a grit that outranks the persistent pioneer.

The main industries of the state are now summed up, but if the reader will admit that the manufactures of Denver are only one half, he must credit the commonwealth with at least $10,000,000 on this new account, raising it from a most nothing to the second producer in the list, next in value to the mines alone, and equaling wheat, cattle and sheep all counted together. And the end is not yet. In fact, manufacturing on this frontier has hardly begun. With abundant resources of lead, iron and coal, a market peculiar in its wants, extending for thousands of miles along the lines of the railroads, the figure which some manufactures may attain is not yet formed in the mind of the dreamer. It has a field all its own.

Leaving out the three hundred miles of railroad which were built last season and added to the wealth of the state, the product of our leading industries may be summed up as follows:

Gold, silver, copper and lead	$22,550,000
Home manufactures	10,000,000
Farm, garden and dairy	3,000,000
Wool and mutton	1,745,000
Beef cattle and beef	1,423,000
Total for the year	$48,718,000

OUR CLIMATE.

From the Denver News.

We glean the following meteorological facts from the signal office in this city, and a perusal will convey valuable information, both to the resident and those seeking a home in this land of sunshine. During the year ending December 26, there has been 169 clear days, 153 fair or partly cloudy days, and only 43 cloudy days. On 60 days rain or snow has fallen. The total precipitation from these storms amounts 9.49 inches, which is 6½ inches below the average annual rainfall. The record shows that snow fell on the ninth of May, and the first fall was recorded on September 25. The last frost of spring occurred May 11. The first frost of autumn on the thirteenth of October.

Mean relative humidity for the year 46.6.

TEMPERATURE.

The most important record to be consulted is that of the thermometric readings. The [illegible] temperature is 49.3. On [illegible] highest reading of the year [illegible] when the temperature reached [illegible] November 17, the [illegible] temperature [illegible] the temperature has been [illegible] twenty times, as follows: [illegible] 15, 17 to 19, 23 and 30. July 2, 3, [illegible] 11 to 31. August 5, 6, 10 to 13, [illegible]. Low zero readings have been recorded twenty-three times—four in January, four in February, five in March, nine in November, and on December 28.

WIND.

The prevailing direction of the wind has been from the south. The total yearly velocity, 52,374 miles. On April 23, the wind reached a gale of forty-one miles per hour, from the northwest. The data referring to the barometers is in actual readings, not corrected for elevation. The highest barometer occurred April 8, reading 25.203. The lowest on December 2, reading 22.056, which gives a year's range of 1.147 inches. Mean barometer for the year, 24.763.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

January—Mean temperature, 4.9 above average. Mean humidity, 11.9 below average. An excess of wind.

February—Lowest temperature ever recorded in February, except 1874. Mean, 4.9 below the February average.

March—Precipitation nearly an inch below the March average. Temperature 10° lower than ever recorded in March.

April—Minimum temperature 7° above the average. Rainfall over 1½ inches less than the average.

May—A deficiency of 2.14 inches in rainfall.

June—Absence of severe electrical storms.

July—Mean temperature, 1.6 below the average p. m., and 5° below mean for past four years.

August—Maximum temperature, 93°, which is 1.7° below maximum average.

September—Very pleasant month.

October—An excess of rainfall, and relative humidity 15 per cent. above the average.

November—Coldest month of the year. Mean temperature, 16.3° below November average.

December—The warmest of any December, except 1875. Less snow storms than usual.

COLORADO'S COMMERCE

From the Denver Tribune.

The commerce of Colorado considered at the close of one of the most prosperous years the state has ever experienced, presents a wonderful beautiful appearance. As gratifying as the figures were for 1879 those of the year just concluded are doubly so. Through the courtesy of the commercial agency of R. G. Dun & Co., the Tribune is permitted to give below a correct and complete list of all the new traders in Colorado for the year, the places where the traders are located, and the capital employed. The total number of new dealers in the state since 1879 is 2,633, the number which went out during the year was 2,119. The failures were 70, with total liabilities of $540,000 and total assets of $356,800. Of the new traders 15 per cent deal in liquors, including restaurants and hotels, 25 per cent deal in groceries, provisions, meats, fruits and vegetables. The balance includes the various other branches—dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, clothing, drugs, etc. There have been a large number of manufacturing enterprises started, including saw, planing and shingle mills, wagon factories, foundries, wagon shops, numberless brick yards, lime kilns, flour mills, grain elevators, ice houses, breweries, soap factories, paper mills, etc. Each new trader represents an average capital of $2,000. Mail is distributed to them by 375 post-offices, the number now established in the state. In addition to these traders there are railroad contractors who represent a capital of $900,000. There are seventy banking houses now in the state and there has been an increase in the jobbing trade of Colorado over the business of 1879 of fully 50 per cent. The new towns started in the state where business is now transacted number 65; there were 110 of these in 1879 and 175 in 1880. Of the seventy failures reported, two thirds occurred in Gunnison and Lake counties, and were caused mainly in the first county by merchants inexperienced in the mountain trade taking in large and fine stocks which the production or rather non-production did not warrant. In Lake county the failures were mostly caused by the overcoming of business before the entering of the railroad, which caught many with large stocks that decreased in value, and competition being keen the weaker dealers had to succumb. That Colorado trade is considered desirable is evident from the fact that eastern jobbers and manufacturers freely grant four and six months' time as an inducement to credit customers. This, while regarded as an unhealthy stimulant, at the same time shows the confidence that is placed in Colorado merchants and their prospects. Following is a complete list of the new traders started in Colorado during the year, giving the place of business and the distinct number started at each place, together with the total capital employed. In conjunction with the items of information given above, it makes a valuable contribution to the history of the state:

	No.	Capital.
Amosa	26	$ 421,000
Ama	16	16,000
Alpine	23	55,000
Animas City	7	54,000
Animas Forks	2	1,000
Apishapa	2	4,000
Arbourville	6	15,000
Bald Mountain	10	60,500
Bear Canon	2	10,000
Beaver Brook	1	500
Belford	1	1,500
Benigh	1	1,500
Black Hawk	38	90,000
Boulder	22	57,500
Breckenridge	55	185,000
Buena Vista	121	208,700
Aspen	5	30,000
Bear Creek	4	11,000
Bonanza	5	15,000
Buffalo Creek	5	5,500
Byers Station	2	8,000
Canon City	62	133,500
Cripple City	2	4,000
Carbonateville	7	11,500
Caribou	2	4,000
Castle Rock	22	30,500
Central City	55	75,000
Chaffee City	2	2,000
Cherry Creek	5	3,000
Cleora	8	8,000
Clinton	1	1,000
Coal Creek	3	3,000
Colorado City	1	1,000
Colorado Springs	59	608,000
Como	5	7,000
Conejos	16	21,000
Colorado	1	1,000
Crested Butte	2	2,000
Deer Trail	2	50,000
Del Norte	14	10,500
Denver	828	4,807,000
Divide	1	15,000
Dillon	3	2,500
Dora	3	1,500
Durango	4	40,000
El Moro	6	18,500
Elbert	11	12,000
Estabrook	1	3,500
Estes Park	1	7,500
Evergreen	2	2,000
Evans	7	13,000
Fairplay	10	92,000
Fiske Station	1	500
Forest	3	2,500
Fort Collins	71	120,100
Fort Lyon	1	2,000
Fountain	1	1,000
Free and	2	2,000
Frisco	6	16,000
Gardner	1	[illegible]
Georgetown	79	92,100
Golden	45	374,000
Gold Hill	3	2,000
Gomers Mills	1	15,000
Gothic City	11	20,000
Granada	3	1,500
Granite	5	4,000
Grant	1	5,000
Grassy Hill	1	5,000
Greeley	19	49,000
Greenland	2	2,000
Greenwood	1	5000
Gunnison	41	175,000
Gwinnville	2	2,000
Hartse's Ranch	1	15,000
Hayden Creek	4	3,000
Haywood	1	500
Hermosilla	2	1,000
Hortense	5	22,500
Horseshoe	4	73,000
Howardsville	2	4,000
Hugo	5	5,500
Humboldt	1	15,000
Hustes	1	3,500
Hutchinson	1	1,500
Idaho Springs	44	125,000
Irwin	21	93,000
Jamestown	1	1,000
Jefferson Creek	1	500
Julesburg	3	3,000
Junction City	4	4,500
Kiowa	5	5,500
Kokomo	26	30,000
Lake City	41	95,000
La Junta	2	15,000
Larkspur	5	3,500
Las Animas	8	319,500
La Veta	2	1,500
Lawson	6	16,000
Leadville	753	1,760,000
Littleton	2	1,100
Lincoln City	1	500
Livermore	6	6,000
Longmont	16	30,000
Louisville	8	63,000
Love and	13	14,000
Magnolia	1	500
Malta	15	18,000
Mahassa	1	500
Manitou	9	13,200
Maysville	19	38,000
Mineral Point	7	15,000
Mead	1	3,000
Meers	1	3,500
Montezuma	4	25,000
Monument	10	85,000
Morrison	7	13,000
Mount Vernon	1	500
Mountain City	2	2,000
Natarop	3	115,000
Nederland	4	2,000
Ni Wot	3	2,500
Navajo	1	5,000
Oro City	2	4,000
Ouray	3	12,000
Pagosa Springs	5	4,500
Park	1	750
Parrott City	3	2,000
Pitkin	38	750,000
Poncha Springs	20	49,000
Portland	1	2,000
Pueblo	83	740,500
Querida	2	1,000
Red Cliff	3	4,750
Red Elephant	4	6,000
Rico	8	54,000
Robinson's	13	20,500
Rose's Camp	5	8,500
Rosita	24	20,000
Russell	3	3,000
Russe Gulch	2	1,500
Saguache	7	3,500
St. Elmo	2	1,000
Silica	5	14,000
Salina	5	102,000
San Antonio	25	150,000
San Isabel	1	15,000
Sopfield	1	2,000
Silverton	16	97,000
Silver Cliff	41	110,000
Silver Plume	6	6,000
South Arkansas	25	91,000
South Park	5	20,700
Springdale	1	500
Stonewall	1	1,000
Starsville	1	4,000
Summit Peak	1	500
Ten Mile	2	265,000
Tin Cup	5	30,000
Texas Creek	2	20,000
Tomichi	1	750
Trinidad	52	190,000
Twin Lakes	3	3,500
Ula	3	1,500
Vallie	2	1,500
Vamont	1	750
Wagonburg	3	36,000
Ward	3	1,500
Webster	1	5,500
Wheeler	1	4,000
White River	1	100,000
Yorkville	2	3,500
Zapato	2	2,000

WOOL, HIDES AND TALLOW.

From the Denver Times.

Wool growing has had a rapid growth in the state, and now ranks as one of the leading interests of the state. While our sheep men have suffered, with the cattle men, from the lack of feed on the range, owing to—drouth, still there has been a marked increase in the clip for 1880. Mr. R. R. Wright, the well posted secretary of the Wool Growers' association, is authority for the statement that the wool product for 1880 was 8,250,000 pounds, which was sheared from two and a half million sheep—an average of three and a half pounds to the sheep. At an average value of twenty cents per pound, the value of the wool clip of the state would be $1,645,000. Mr. Wright's estimate of the clip of 1879 was 7,000,000 pounds—the increase for the year being one and a quarter million pounds.

The value of hides, sheep pelts and tallow exported and used in the industries of the state, will not vary much from last year and may be stated as follows: Hides, $750,000; sheep pelts, $225,000; tallow, $75,000.

About forty thousand head of fine sheep have been imported from California, as well as a large number of Merino rams,—the policy of our sheep growers being to improve the quality of the clip as well as of the sheep, by crossing with the native or Mexican ewe.

PUBLIC LANDS TAKEN UP.

The following tabular statement shows the amount paid for public lands taken up in this state during the year 1880, by months:

Month	Cash.	Home stead.	Pre-emption.	Total.
January	$ 1,775 05	$ 1,615 00	$ 3,423 15	$ 6,813 20
February	921 14	1,096 18	2,881 52	5,898 84
March	1,124 37	2,677 05	3,734 56	6,536 98
April	1,217 74	1,193 00	4,513 01	7,025 33
May	1,176 00	1,421 05	1,916 17	4,513 61
June	1,750 32	1,750 00	1,[illegible]	4,617 26
July	1,511 47	1,224 57	1,[illegible] 00	4,[illegible] 18
August	1,240 63	1,[illegible] 00	1,115 54	3,871 82
September	1,4[illegible] 36	1,[illegible] 82	1,120 06	3,[illegible] 24
October	2,240 38	1,[illegible] 30	1,715 00	5,[illegible] 08
November	1,[illegible] 00	2,671 88	720 00	4,061 88
December	200 00	1,100 00	900 00	2,200 00

COLORADO'S INTERNAL REVENUE TAX

From the Georgetown Miner.

Colorado presents its claims for a public building. The large income and constantly increasing business is the basis upon which public buildings are distributed in the land, this state has a just claim upon the general government. The figures presented below will show the amount of internal revenue tax this state (and territory) has paid since 1863, and the constant rate of increase:

Years.	Amounts.
1863	$ 21,078 85
1864	41,160 28
1865	134,392 50
1866	150,614 13
1867	151,686 51
1868	119,219 96
1869	60,999 26
1870	73,010 34
1871	69,993 65
1872	63,272 34
1873	75,749 64
1874	64,855 38
1875	70,531 82
1876	82,608 57
1877	75,774 58
1878	8[illegible],507 90
1879	160,039 95
1880	192,474 18
Total	$1,687,829 84

No income tax was collected after the year 1868. The national banks of the state pay direct to the treasurer of the United States. If the amount they pay was added to the above it would show that the grand total of tax paid would be fully $2,000,000. Since Mr. Wolfe has been collector (January 1, 1879) he has collected $320,243 29. The table given shows interesting comparisons on which, for want of space, we cannot elaborate. The receipts for December, 1880, were $16,589 25, against $9,567 68 for the same month in 1879. The business is constantly increasing.

AGRICULTURE.

The following interesting facts on agriculture and the range are taken from Senator Stanger's Colorado Farmer for the current week:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF 1880.

Articles—	Acreage	Quantity	Value.
Wheat	52,000	775,000 bush.	$ 910,000
Oats	[illegible]	350,000 "	224,000
Corn	16,000	200,000 "	140,000
Barley	3,000	80,000 "	80,000
Rye	1,000	60,000 "	72,000
Potatoes	5,000	500,000 "	750,000
Vegetables	20,000	[illegible] "	2,000,000
Alfalfa, Timothy and Clover	126,000	3,000 tons	55,000
Hay	75,000	75,000 "	1,500,000
Small fruit	2,000	[illegible]	500,000
Total	191,500		$5,231,000

From the Denver Times.

The drouth of the past season has not and a tendency to increase the agricultural products of the state. As compared with 1879 there is a marked decrease in all classes of agricultural products, especially in wheat, although prices have been somewhat better than ruled last year. To arrive at any really accurate statement in regard to the amount and value of farm products is a most impossible—it can only be accomplished by a careful and intelligent estimate, which the Times gives as follows:

	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	650,000	$ 780,000
Oats	450,000	337,500
Corn	200,000	120,000
Barley	100,000	50,000
Rye	25,000	25,000
Potatoes and Vegetables		1,750,000
Total		$3,062,500

To this may be added the hay crop—a short one, and estimated not to exceed 75,000 tons at $20, or $1,500,000; also dairy products not less than $250,000, and straw and fodder which will this year be not less than $25,000, and the total value of Colorado's agricultural product for 1880 will approximate $4,837,500. This is nearly one and a half million dollars less than it was estimated by the Times to be in 1879.

Mr. A. Watrous, editor of the Ft. Collins Courier, states the grain crop of the Cache-a-la Poudre valley, as gathered from the threshers, as follows: Wheat, 91,970 bushels; oats, 21,339 bushels; barley, 5,227; total, 138,736 bushels. He also estimates the total grain yield of Larimer county at 200,000 bushels.

THE BRICK PRODUCT.

From the Denver Times.

The extent of building operations in Denver is well illustrated by the manufacture of brick in and about Denver. There were made for the Denver demand in 1880, a total of 76,700,000 brick, as against 36,800,000 in 1879,—more than double for the current year. At $6 per thousand, the average price at the kiln, the value of this one industry to Denver reaches the extraordinary sum of $460,200. The value of the brick product to the state can therefore be safely placed at $1,000,000.

THE LUMBER PRODUCT.

From the Denver Times.

The product of lumber in Colorado will not vary much from last year,—the supply to home dealers being about the same as in 1879. While the product may have fallen off in some parts of the state, it has certainly increased in the Gunnison, and the country beyond the range. The amount handled in the Denver market is closely stated at 18,500,000 feet, which is about one-third the entire product of the state. At $22.50 per thousand, its wholesale rate in Denver, the total lumber product would be 55,500,000 feet, valued at $1,228,750, which amount, add shingles, telegraph poles, posts, etc., will swell to at least $2,000,000.

THE FLOUR PRODUCT.

From the Denver Times.

Large amounts of capital are invested in the flouring mills of the state and as good flour is manufactured in this state as any in the country. The bulk of the flour produced is of course in the vicinity of Denver, whose mills yield an annual product of 300,000 sacks, as stated by competent authority. The mills at Greeley, Longmont, Boulder, Loveland, Fort Collins, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Canon, Trinidad and other points produce as many more, giving a total of 600,000 sacks valued, at not less than $1,800,000.

Leadville.

PRODUCT OF SMELTERS.

From the Leadville Herald.

Proving the total from the several smelters, the result is as follows:

Grant Smelting company	$2,018,290
Bedy, James & Co	1,363,334
La Plata	2,316,310
Leadville	14,218
American	299,120
Billing & Eilers	2,105,701
California	702,826
Dickinson & Co	63,961
Little Chief	109,072
Taylor & Brunton mill	62,200
Ohio & Missouri	822,656
Cummings & Finn	1,324,213
Gage, Hagaman & Co	213,697
Oro Stamp mill	3,438
Malta works	24,362
Tabor mill	11,250
Elgin	462,439
Harrison	917,304
Robert E. Lee mine shipped	114,318
Colorado Prince mill	22,000
Gulch mines	70,000
Total	$15,040,715

In addition there are 28,250 tons of ore on hand at the smelters, which is an increase of 15,000 tons over the amount of last year. This will make an increase of about $1,000,000, which brings the approximation of the entire production to $16,000,000.

The product of 1879 was $10,189,521, which, compared with that of 1880 shows an increase for the year past of over 50 per cent. in the export.

From the Leadville Democrat.

The product of the Leadville mining district from the date of early placer mining to the present day is given as follows:

1860-1873, gold from placers	$ 6,200,000
1874, gold and silver	145,000
1875, gold and silver	113,000
1876, gold, silver and lead	85,200
1877, " " " "	555,330
1878, " " " "	3,152,925
1879, " " " "	10,189,521
1880, " " " "	15,095,153
Total up to 1881	$55,736,129

MEN AND TEAMS EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID PER MONTH.

	Miners.	Teams.	Wages.
Chrysolite	250	7	$26,000
Little Chief	40	2	5,000
Little Pittsburg	120	3	13,500
Amie mine	110	10	12,000
Dunkin	45	2	5,200
Matchless	40	2	4,750
Hibernia	50	3	8,000
Robert E. Lee	105	15	14,750
Morning Star	140	12	16,000
Evening Star	130	8	12,750
Iron Group	350	25	33,000
Oro La Plata	40	3	4,250
Silver Wave	90	7	9,500
Highland Chief	50	6	8,000
Grass Pendery	20	4	3,000
Catalpa	40	4	4,500
Crescent	60	2	6,000
Henriette	40	2	3,800
Argentine	30	2	3,750
Eighteen other mines	347	26	37,000
Total	2,097	122	$230,700

CASH ON HAND.

Chrysolite	$200,000
Amie	80,000
Hibernia	100,000
Little Pittsburg	40,000
Matchless	150,000
Iron mines	200,000
Silver Wave	150,000
Total	$920,000

DIVIDENDS PAID.

Chrysolite	$1,100,000
Little Chief	700,000
Little Pittsburg	1,350,000
Amie mine	305,000
Climax	180,000
Dunkin	105,212
La Plata	250,000
Leadville	150,000
Evening Star	100,000
Catalpa	120,000
Morning Star	240,000
Robert E. Lee	1,200,000
Argentine	100,000
Total	$6,000,212

PAID TO FORMER OWNERS.

Chrysolite	$1,750,000
Little Chief	1,500,000
Little Pittsburg	107,321
Iron mine	770,000
Argentine	220,000
Carbonate	150,000
Crescent	200,000
Total	$5,699,321
Add cash on hand	920,000
Dividends paid	6,000,212
Total net profits of mines	$12,619,533

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. IX — COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1881. — No. 2

Colorado Statistics.

LEADVILLE'S OUTPUT.

From the Leadville Chronicle.

Reverting once more to the great industry of Leadville, mining and smelting, we find, on a retrospect of the year, that the net result, spite of all drawbacks, is satisfactory.

From calculations made at the end of each week during the year. we find the average output each day to have been as follows:

Week ending—	Tons
January 3, 1880	802½
January 10	592½
January 17	667½
January 24	667½
January 31	997½
February 7	607½
February 14	530½
February 21	575½
February 28	649
March 6	679
March 13	641½
March 20	643
March 27	682½
April 3	765½
April 10	732½
April 17	704½
April 24	749½
May 1	899½
May 8	874½
May 15	854½
May 22	989½
May 29 (strike)	——
June 5 (strike)	——
June 12 (strike)	——
June 19	——
June 26	788
July 3	756
July 10	756
July 17	630
July 24	617
July 31	651½
August 7	651½
August 14	783½
August 21	688½
August 28	693½
September 4	708½
September 11	731
September 18	741
September 25	743
October 2	735
October 9	745
October 16	795
October 23	745
October 30	792
November 6	762
November 13	732
November 20	736
November 27	779
December 4	779
December 11	789
December 18	724
December 25 (estimated)	775
~~December 31 (estimated)~~	~~[illegible]~~
Total	34,786

It will be seen that the largest output was just before the strike, when it came within ten and one-half tons of four figures. Had it not been for the strike the output during the first week of June would undoubtedly have exceeded 1,000 tons per day. The average for the year is in excess of 700 tons, and we go into 1881 with a yield of nearer 800 than 700 tons per day. From careful calculations based on reports of output, and bearing in mind that some of the mines work seven days in the week while others only work six, we come to the conclusion that the actual output of Leadville during 1880 did not vary far from 238,000 tons of every grade. Of course, we do not include in this the lime rock which the Pendery Glass is producing, or the iron ore which the Amie is producing and selling for purposes of flux.

To ascertain the value of this ore it is necessary to refer to the bullion returns. At the beginning of the year, and for several months afterward, it was the custom of the smelters to report to the press their operations in bulk each week. About midsummer they altered their system, and desired to report once a month only. One of the reasons given for this alteration was that the weekly returns were inaccurate, and that they led to errors in computing the bullion output of the camp. Assuming the returns since made to have been accurate, the amount of

BULLION PRODUCED

by all the Leadville smelters during the year 1880 was as follows:

January to June	$ 7,813,866
July	1,054,439
August	1,296 352
September	1,502,085
October	1,339,168
November	1,032,026
December (estimated)	1,250,000
Total	$15,287,936

If, as above stated, the ore product of the year was 238,000 tons, and the smelters' product as above—$15,287,936—the average value of the ore prduced during the year 1880 must have been $61 68 a higher average grade of ore than has been produced in any other western camp. But in fact about a million dollars worth of ore were produced which never went to the smelters.

PRODUCTS OF THE BOSTON AND COLORADO SMELTER.

The following table shows the total shipment of gold, silver and copper from the works of the Boston and Colorado Smelting company at Argo, for the year 1880:

Counties.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Gilpin	$133 000	$ 152,000	$ 99,000	$ 684,000
Clear Creek	162,000	496,000	78,000	736,000
Boulder	97,000	94,000	2,000	192,000
Park	.....	326,000	1,000	327,000
Lake	.....	223,000	.....	223 000
Chaffee	.....	32,000	.....	32,000
Summit	.....	19,000	.....	19,000
Gunnison	.....	17,000	.....	17,000
Custer & San Juan	.....	21,000	4,000	31,000
Utah & Nevada	1,500	7,500	2 000	11,000
Montana	.....	151,000	90,000	441,000
Other sources	1,000	12,500	4,000	17,500
Total	$694'500	$1,556000	$480,000	$2,730 500

In 1878 the total reached	$2,259 000
In 1879 it amounted to	2 449 500
In 1880 it was	2,730,500

SUMMING UP FOR THE YEAR.

From the Denver News.

That mining, the bottom industry of the state, has been prosperous during 1880 is shown by the increased output of the mines, variously estimated in bullion and ore shipments from twenty to twenty-two millions and one-half. We accept the figure as last given as close to correct, and divide the sum total as follows:

Leadville district	$15,000,000
Gilpin county	2,200,000
Clear Creek county	2,100,000
Boulder county	1,000,000
Rosita and Silver Cliff	1,000,000
Park county	500,000
San Juan	500,000
Summit county	250,000
Total for 1880	$22 550,000

Reliable estimates for 1879 placed the product of that year, in round numbers, at $19,000,000, crediting the Leadville or carbonate district with $11,000,000 of the sum. It will be seen, therefore, that the general gain of 1880 as contrasted with the gain of the year before is about $3,500,000, or some twenty per cent. The Leadville increase was higher than this, but in some of the partially developed districts, like San Juan and Summit, where much preparation was done, the output of value shows a slight falling off, to be more than made up during 1881, when the railways now building will penetrate each.

Next in importance to the mines comes the tilling of the soil The products of our dairies, farms and garden spots for 1879 were estimated in value at over $3,000,000. For the year just closed, owing to the exceptional dryness of the winter and spring, no gain is recorded, the advance in prices making up, however, all shortage in crops.

It was a bad year for cattle. The genial rays of the spring time sun brought no moisture with them, and at a time when cattle should be fattening for the market not less than 150,000 head were driven to ranges outside of the state, thus reducing the value of cattle shipped and consumed from $2,875,000 in 1879 to $1,423,000 in the year just closed. Were it not for the advance in price, which averaged two dollars per head, the loss to the state would be greater. But the prospect is bright for the year to come. Abundant supplies of moisture are stored on the hills, the ranges have rested one season, and if the late spring storms are not exceptionally severe, the third interest of the commonwealth will gain in 1881 all the profits it missed from the reign of dry winds

A growing factor of the industrial column of the state is the raising of sheep, which during the year under notice, scored a notable advance, placing it ahead of the cattle industry in the matter of value. The wool clip last spring which was sold at good prices, represented [illegible] pounds, which brought $1,045,000 into the state. In this calculation mutton is left out. The omitted item, taking Denver as a basis, would amount in the state to $100,000 more. Prospects ahead are extremely cheerful, partly based upon the large gains from California during the season now closed and partly upon the prospective union of farming with sheep, to the manifest advantage of both. This new phase in the business deserves looking up. With it is combined the production of alfalfa, a clover that laughs at the rainless skies and takes hold of this frontier soil with a grit that outranks the persistent pioneer.

The main industries of the state are now summed up, but if the reader will admit that the manufactures of Denver are only one half, he must credit the commonwealth with at least $10,000,000 on this new account, raising it from almost nothing to the second producer in the list, next in value to the mines alone, and equalling wheat, cattle and sheep all counted together. And the end is not yet. In fact, manufacturing on this frontier has hardly begun. With abundant resources of lead, iron and coal, a market peculiar in its wants, extending for thousands of miles along the lines of the railroads, the figure which home manufactures may attain is not yet formed in the mind of the dreamer. It has a field all its own.

Leaving out the three hundred miles of railroad which were built last season and added to the wealth of the state, the product of our leading industries may be summed up as follows:

Gold, silver, copper and lead	$22,550,000
Home manufactures	10,000,000
Farm, garden and dairy	3.000,000
Wool and mutton	1.745,000
Beef cattle and beef	1,423,000
Total for the year	$48,718,000

OUR CLIMATE.

From the Denver News.

We glean the following meteorological facts from the signal office In this city, and a perusal will convey valuable information, both to the resident and those seeking a home in this land of sunshine. During the year ending December 26, there has been 169 clear days, 153 fair or partly clear days, and only 44 cloudy days. On 60 days rain or snow has fallen. The total precipitation from these storms amounts 9 49 inches, which is 6½ inches below the average annual rain-fall. The record shows that snow fell on the ninth of May, and the first fall was recorded on September 25. The last frost of spring occurred May 11. The first frost of autumn on the thirteenth of October.

Mean relative humidity for the year 46.6.

TEMPERATURE.

The next important record to be consulted is the thermometric readings. The mean annual temperature is 49 3 On June 19, the highest reading of the year was reached, when the temperature reached 96° in the shade. On November 17, the coldest day of the year, the temperature reached 13° below zero, thus giving a yearly range of 109°. The temperature has been 90° or above, twenty-two times, as follows: June 3. 15, 17 to 19, 23 and 30 July 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11. 18, 31. August 5. 6, 10 to 13, and 17. Below zero readings have been recorded twenty three times—four in January, four in February, five in March, nine in November. and on December 28.

WIND.

The prevailing direction of the wind has been from the south. The total yearly velocity, 52,374 miles. On April 23, the wind reached a gale of forty-one miles per hour, from the northwest The data referring to the barometers is in actual readings, not corrected for elevation. The highest barometer occurred April 8, reading 25 203 The lowest on December 4, reading 24 056, which gives a yearly range of 1 147 inches. Mean barometer for the year, 24 763.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

January—Mean temperature, 9 9 above average. Mean humidity, 11 9 below average. An excess of wind.

February—Lowest temperature ever recorded in February, except 1874. Mean, 4 9 below the February average.

March—Precipitation nearly an inch below the March average. Temperature 10° lower than ever recorded in March.

April—Minimum temperature 7° above the average. Rain fall over 1½ inches less than the average.

May—A deficiency of 2.14 inches in rain-fall.

June — Absence of severe electrical storms.

July—Mean temperature, 1.6 below the average p. m., and 5° below mean for past four years.

August — Maximum temperature, 93°, which is 4 7° below maximum average.

September—Very pleasant month.

October—An excess of rain-fall and relative humidity 15 per cent. above the average.

November—Coldest month of the year. Mean temperature, 16.3° below November average.

December — The warmest of any December, except 1875. Less snow storms than usual.

COLORADO'S COMMERCE

From the Denver Tribune.

The commerce of Colorado considered at the close of one of the most prosperous years the state has ever experienced presents a wonderful healthful appearance. As gratifying as the figures were for 1879 those of the year just concluded are doubly so. Through the courtesy of the commercial agency of R. G. Dun & Co., the Tribune is permitted to give below a correct and complete list of all the new traders in Colorado for the year, the places where the traders are located, and the capital employed. The total number of new dealers in the state since 1879 is 4,633; the number which went out during the year was 2,119. The failures were 70, with total liabilities of $540,000 and total assets of $356,800. Of the new traders 15 per cent. deal in liquors, including restaurants and hotels; 25 per cent. deal in groceries, provisions, meats, fruits and vegetables. The balance includes the various other branches—dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, clothing, drugs, etc. There have been a large number of manufacturing enterprises started, including saw, planing and shingle mills, wagon factories, foundries, wagon shops, numberless brick yards, lime kilns, flour mills, grain elevators, ice houses, breweries, soap factories, paper mills, etc. Each new trader represents an average capital of $2,000 Mail is distributed to them by 375 post-offices, the number now established in the state. In addition to these traders there are railroad contractors who represent a capital of $900,000. There are seventy banking houses now in the state and there has been an increase in the jobbing trade of Colorado over the bnsiness of 1879 of fully 50 per cent. The new towns started in the state where business is now transacted number 65; there were 110 of these in 1879 and 175 in 1880. Of the seventy failures reported, two thirds occurred in Gunnison and Lake counties, and were caused mainly in the first county by merchants inexperienced in the mountain trade taking in large and fine stocks which the production or rather non-production did not warrant. In Lake county the failures were mostly caused by the overdoing of business before the entering of the railroad, which caught many with large stocks that decreased in value, and competition being keen the weaker dealers had to succumb. That Colorado trade is considered desirable is evident from the fact that eastern jobbers and manufacturers freely grant four and six months' time as an inducement to credit customers. This, while regarded as an unhealthy stimulant, at the same time shows the confidence that is placed in Colorado merchants and their prospects. Following is a complete list of the new trades started in Colorado during the year, giving the place of business and the distinct number started at each place, together with the total capital employed. In conjunction with the items of information given above, it makes a valuable contribution to the history of the state:

	No.	Capital.
Alamosa	26	$ 421,000
Alma	16	16,000
Alpine	23	55,000
Animas City	7	54,000
Animas Forks	2	1,000
Apishapa	2	4,000
Arbourville	6	15,000
Bald Mountain	10	60,500
Bear Canon	2	10,000
Beaver Brook	1	500
Belford	1	1,500
Beulah	1	1,500
Black Hawk	38	90 000
Boulder	44	57.500
Breckenridge	55	185 000
Buena Vista	141	208,700
Aspen	5	30,000
Bear Creek	4	11.000
Bonanza	5	15,000
Buffalo Creek	5	5,500
Byers Station	2	8.000
Canon City	64	133.500
Capital City	2	4.000
Carbonateville	7	11.500
Caribou	4	4 000
Castle Rock	22	30.500
Central City	55	75,000
Chaffee City	2	2.000
Cherry Creek	5	3,000
Cleera	8	8,000
Clinton	1	1,000
Coal Creek	3	3.000
Colorado City	1	1,000
Colorado Springs	99	208,000
Como	5	7,000
Cimejos	16	41,000
Cotopaxi	1	1,000
Crested Butte	2	2,000
Deer Trail	2	50 000
Del Norte	14	10,500
Denver	848	4 807,000
Divide	1	15,000
Dillon	3	2,500
Dora	3	1,500
Durango	4	40,000
El Moro	6	18,500
Eole	11	12,000
Estabrook	1	3 500
Estes Park	1	7.500
Evergreen	2	2,000
Flags	7	13 000
Fairplay	19	92,000
Fixe Station	1	500
Forest	3	2 500
Fort Collins	71	140,100
Fort Lyon	1	2 000
Fountain	1	1 000
Freeland	2	2.000
Fisco	6	16,000
Gardner	1	4,000
Georgetown	79	92,100
Golden	45	374 000
Gold Hill	3	2 000
Gomers Mills	1	15,000
Gothic City	11	26,000
Granada	3	1,500
Granite	5	4,000
Grant	1	5,000
Grassy Hill	1	5,000
Greeley	19	49,000
Greenland	2	2,000
Greenwood	1	5000
Gunnison	41	175,000
Gwillimville	2	2 000
Hartsel's Ranch	1	15,000
Hayden Creek	4	3.000
Haywood	1	500
Hermiosilla	2	1 000
Hortense	5	24.500
Horseshoe	4	73 000
Howardsville	2	4 000
Hugo	5	5,500
Humboldt	1	15.000
Husted	1	3.500
Hutchinson	1	1 500
Idaho Springs	44	125,000
Irwin	21	93.000
Jamestown	1	1,000
Jefferson Creek	1	500
Juesburg	3	3.000
Junction City	4	4 500
Kiowa	5	5 500
Kokomo	26	30,000
Lake City	41	95.000
La Junta	2	15,000
Larkspur	5	3 500
Las Animas	8	319,500
La Veta	2	1,500
Lawson	6	16,000
Leadville	753	1,760,000
Littleton	2	1,100
Lincoln City	1	500
Livermore	6	6 000
Longmont	16	26,000
Lulu City	2	22,000
Loveland	13	14,000
Magnolia	1	500
Malta	15	18,000
Manassa	1	500
Manitou	9	13 200
Maysville	19	38 000
Mineral Point	7	15,000
Mead	1	3,000
Mears	1	3,500
Montezuma	4	25,000
Monument	10	85,000
Morrison	7	13,000
Mount Vernon	1	500
Mountain City	2	2 000
Nathrop	3	115,000
Nederland	4	2 000
Ni Wot	3	2 500
Navajoe	1	5 000
Oro City	2	4,000
Ouray	3	12,000
Pagosa Springs	5	4,500
Park	1	750
Parrott City	3	2,000
Pitkin	38	750 000
Poncha Springs	20	49 000
Portland	1	2 000
Poughkeepsie	1	2 000
Pueblo	83	740,500
Querida	2	1,000
Red Cliff	3	4,750
Red Elephant	4	6.000
Rico	8	54,000
Robinson's	13	20,500
Rose's Cabin	5	8,500
Rosita	24	20,000
Russell	3	3,000
Russell Gulch	2	1,500
Savuache	7	3 500
St. Elmo	2	1,000
Salida	5	14,000
Salina	5	102,000
San Antonio	25	150 000
San Isabel	1	15,000
Scofield	1	2,000
Silverton	16	97.000
Silver Cliff	41	110,000
Silver Plume	6	6 000
South Arkansas	25	91 000
South Park	5	20,700
Springdale	1	500
Stonewall	1	1,000
Starsville	1	4.000
Summit Peak	1	500
Ten Mile	2	265,000
Tin Cup	5	30,000
Texas Creek	4	20,000
Tomichi	1	750
Trinidad	52	190,000
Twin Lakes	3	3,500
Ula	3	1,500
Vallie	2	1,500
Valmont	1	750
Walsenburg	3	36,000
Ward	3	1,500
Webster	1	3.500
Wheeler	1	4,000
White River	1	100,000
Yorkvile	4	3,500
Zapato	2	4,000

WOOL, HIDES AND TALLOW.

From the Denver Times.

Wool growing has had a rapid growth in the state, and now ranks as one of the leading interests of the state. While our sheep men have suffered, with the cattle men, from the lack of feed on the range, owing to drouth, still there has been a marked increase in the clip for 1880 Mr. R. R. Wright, the well posted secretary of the Wool Growers' association, is authority for the statement that the wool product for 1880 was 8,250,000 pounds, which was sheared from two and a half million sheep—an average of three and a half pounds to the sheep. At an average value of twenty cents per pound, the value of the wool clip to the state would be $1,645,000. Mr. Wright's estimate of the clip of 1879 was 7,000,000 pounds—the increase for the year being one and a quarter million pounds.

The value of hides, sheep pelts and tallow exported and used in the industries of the state, will not vary much from last year and may be stated as follows: Hides, $750,000; sheep pelts, $225,000; tallow, $75,000

About forty thousand head of fine sheep have been imported from California, as well as a large number of Merino rams,—the policy of our sheep growers being to improve the quality of the clip as well as of the sheep, by crossing with the native or Mexican ewe.

PUBLIC LANDS TAKEN UP.

The following tabular statement shows the amount paid for public lands taken up in this state during the year 1880, by months:

Month	Cash.	Homestead.	Timber Culture.	Total.
January	$ 1,785 93	$ 1,635 00	$ 3,429 15	$ 6,850 17
February	921 73	1,976 18	2 883 87	5,781 73
March	1,124 37	2,697 96	3,713 86	6,246 21
April	1,247 74	1,490 00	3,338 09	7,076 83
May	1 176 69	1,321 03	1,898 47	4,395 61
June	1 760 50	1 720 00	1,626 96	5,117 96
July	1,843 42	1,223 76	1,280 00	4 347 15
August	1,240 68	717 60	1,113 54	3,071 82
September	1,241 35	1,542 83	1,120 06	3,904 24
October	2,206 78	1,587 30	1,745 00	5,599 08
November	600 00	2,621 88	720 00	4,001 88
December	260 00	1,600 00	1,100 00	2,960 00

COLORADO'S INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

From the Georgetown Miner.

Colorado presents its claims for a public building. If a large income and constantly increasing business is the basis upon which public buildings are distributed in the land, this state has a just claim upon the general government. The figures presented below will show the amount of internal revenue tax this state (and territory) has paid since 1863, and the constant rate of increase:

Years.	Amounts.
1863	$ 21,078 85
1864	41,160 28
1865	132,392 50
1866	150,614 13
1867	151 686 51
1868	119,219 96
1869	60,999 26
1870	73 910 34
1871	69,993 65
1872	63,272 34
1873	75,749 64
1874	64,855 38
1875	70,531 82
1876	82,668 57
1877	75,774 58
1878	83,507 90
1879	166,939 95
1880	193,474 18
Total	$1,687,829 84

No income tax was collected after the year 1868. The national banks of the state pay direct to the treasurer of the United States. If the amount they pay was added to the above it would show that the grand total of tax paid would be fully $2 000,000 Since Mr. Wolfe has been collector (January 1, 1879.) he has collected $320,243 49. The table given shows interesting comparisons on which, for want of space, we cannot elaborate. The receipts for December, 1880, were $16,589 25, against $9,567 58 for the same month in 1879. The business is constantly increasing.

AGRICULTURE.

The following interesting facts on agriculture and the range are taken from Senator Stanger's Colorado Farmer for the current week:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF 1880.

Articles—	Acreage.	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat	52,000	775 000 bush.	$ 910,000
Oats	20,000	350,000 "	224,000
Corn	10,000	500,000 "	140 000
Barley	3,000	80,000 "	80.000
Rye	3,000	60 000 "	72.000
Potatoes	5,000	500,000 "	750,000
Vegetables	20,000	.... "	2,700,000
Alfalfa, Timothy and Clover	100 0	3,000 tons	55,000
Hay	75,000	75,000 "	1,500.000
Small fruit	2,000	....	500,000
Total	191,500		$6,231,000

From the Denver Times.

The drouth of the past season has not and a tendency to increase the agricultural products of the state As compared with 1879 there is a marked decrease in all classes of agricultural products, especially in wheat, although prices have been somewhat better than ruled last year. To arrive at any really accurate statement in regard to the amount and value of farm products is almost impossible—it can only be accomplished by a careful and intelligent estimate, which the Times gives as follows:

	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	650,000	$ 780,000
Oats	450,000	337,500
Corn	200 000	120 000
Barley	100,000	50,000
Rye	25,000	25,000
Potatoes and Vegetables		1,750,000
Total		$3,062.500

To this may be added the hay crop—a short one, and estimated not to exceed 75,000 tons at $20, or $1,500 000; also dairy products not less than $250,000, and straw and fodder which will this year be not less than $25,000, and the total value of Colorado's agricultural product for 1880 will approximate $4.837,500. This is nearly one and a half million dollars less than it was estimated by the Times to be in 1879.

Mr. A. Watrous, editor of the Ft. Collins Courier, states the grain crop of the Cache a-la Poudre valley, as gathered from the threshers, as follows: Wheat, 91,970 bushels; oats, 41,339 bushels; barley, 5,447; total, 138,756 bushels. He also estimates the total grain yield of Larimer county at 200,000 bushels.

THE BRICK PRODUCT.

From the Denver Times.

The extent of building operations in Denver is well illustrated by the manufacture of brick in and about Denver. There were made for the Denver demand in 1880, a total of 76,700,000 brick, as against 36,800,000 in 1879,—more than double for the current year. At $6 per thousand, the average price at the kiln, the value of this one industry to Denver reaches the extraordinary sum of $460,200. The value of the brick product to the state can therefore be safely placed at $1,000 000.

THE LUMBER PRODUCT.

From the Denver Times.

The product of lumber in Colorado will not vary much from last year,—the supply to home dealers being about the same as in 1879 While the product may have fallen off in some parts of the state, it has certainly increased in the Gunnison and the country beyond the range. The amount handled in the Denver market is closely stated at 18 500,000 feet, which is about one-third the entire product of the state. At $22 50 per thousand, its wholesale rate in Denver, the total lumber product would be 55,500 000 feet, valued at $1,248 750, which amount, lath, shingles, telegraph poles, posts, etc., will swell to at least $2,000,000.

THE FLOUR PRODUCT.

From the Denver Times.

Large amounts of capital are invested in the flouring mills of the state and as good flour is manufactured in this state as as any in the country. The bulk of the flour produced is of course in the vicinity of Denver, whose mills yield an annual product of 300,000 sacks, as stated by a competent authority. The mills at Greeley, Longmont, Boulder, Loveland, Fort Collins, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Canon, Trinidad and other points produce as many more, giving a total of 600,000 sacks valued, at not less than $1,800,000.

Leadville.

PRODUCT OF SMELTERS.

From the Leadville Herald.

Proving the total from the several smelters, the result is as follows:

Grant Smelting company	$4,018,290
Eddy, James & Co	1,363,334
La Plata	2,316,310
Leadville	14,218
American	200,120
Billing & Eilers	2,105,701
California	702 820
Dickinson & Co	63,961
Little Chief	109,072
Taylor & Brunton mill	62,200
Ohio & Missouri	822,656
Cummings & Finn	1,324,213
Gage, Hagaman & Co	213,697
Oro Stamp mill	3,438
Malta works	24,392
Tabor mill	11,250
Elgin	462,436
Harrison	947,392
Robert E. Lee mine shipped	114,318
Colorado Prince mill	22,000
Gulch mines	70,000
Total	$15,040,715

In addition there are 28,250 tons of ore on hand at the smelters, which is an increase of 15,000 tons over the amount of last year. This will make an increase of about $1,000,000, which brings the approximation of the entire production to $16,000,000.

The product of 1879 was $10,189,521, which, compared with that of 1880 shows an increase for the year past of over 50 per cent. in the export.

From the Leadville Democrat.

The product of the Leadville mining district from the date of early placer mining to the present day is given as follows:

1860-1873, gold from placers	$ 6,400,000
1874, gold and silver	145,000
1875, gold and silver	113,000
1876, gold, silver and lead	85 200
1877, " " " "	555,339
1878, " " " "	3,152,925
1879, " " " "	10,189,521
1880, " " " "	15 095 153
Total up to 1881	$35 736,129

MEN AND TEAMS EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID PER MONTH

	Miners.	Teams	Wages.
Chrysolite	250	7	$26 000
Little Chief	40	2	5 000
Little Pittsburg	120	3	13 500
Amie mine	110	10	12 000
Dunkin	45	2	5 200
Matchless	40	2	4,750
Hibernia	50	3	8 000
Robert E Lee	105	15	14,750
Morning Star	140	12	16,000
Evening Star	130	8	12,750
Iron Group	350	25	33,000
Oro La Plata	40	3	4 250
Silver Wave	90	7	9,500
Highland Chief	50	6	8 000
Glass Pendery	20	4	3 000
Catalpa	40	4	4,500
Crescent	60	2	6 000
Henriette	40	2	3,800
Argentine	30	2	3,750
Eighteen other mines	347	26	37,000
Total	2,097	144	$230 700

CASH ON HAND.

Chrysolite	$200,000
Amie	80,000
Hibernia	100,000
Little Pittsburg	50,000
Matchless	150,000
Iron mines	200 000
Silver Wave	150,000
Total	$920,000

DIVIDENDS PAID.

Chrysolite	$1,100,000
Little Chief	700 000
Little Pittsburg	1,350,000
Amie mine	325,000
Climax	180,000
Dunkin	105,212
La Plata	250,000
Leadville	150 000
Evening Star	100,000
Catalpa	120,000
Morning Star	240 000
Robert E Lee	1,200 000
Argentine	100,000
Total	$6,000,212

PAID TO FORMER OWNERS.

Chrysolite	$1,750 000
Little Chief	1,500 000
Little Pittsburg	1,107,321
Iron mine	770 000
Argentine	220,000
Carbonate	150,000
Crescent	200 000
Total	$5,699 321
Add cash on hand	920,000
Dividends paid	6,000,212
Total net profits on mines	$12,617,533

TELEGRAPHIC

COLORADO

Colorado's Legislature

DENVER, January 5.—The legislature met this morning at the corner of Larimer and Twentieth streets. The house organized by electing the officers decided on in the report of last night's caucus. The members of the senate held a caucus at the Windsor hotel this morning and decided on the following officers who were accordingly elected:

H. R. Wolcott, president.
William M. Clark, secretary.
D. W. Willey, sergeant at arms.
J. M. Swe[illegible], assistant sergeant-at-arms.
Wm. Gove, enrolling clerk.
Miss Rose Hathaway, assistant enrolling clerk.
O. J. Kennedy, engrossing clerk.
Miss Tenney Nichols, assistant engrossing clerk.

Governor Pitkin's Message.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

DENVER, January 5.—The governor's message was delivered to the legislature this evening and the following is the financial statement: Warrants outstanding $169,537.64; certificates of indebtedness outstanding $43,276.02; total debt $212,813.66. Cash in treasury $67,126.92; indebtedness over cash in treasury $145,666 67; interest on warrants $3,520; interest on certificates of indebtedness $3,700; excess of debt over cash in treasury, $162,886 67; amount due the state on taxes payable January 1, 1881, $431,338.57, from which deduct outstanding indebtedness leaves a balance due above indebtedness of $268,451.90.

SOME GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

The message itemizes the expenditures of the state penitentiary and the probable earnings of the prisoners and asks an appropriation of $98,000 therefor.

It recommends the enlargement of the state insane asylum, the present building being too small to accommodate all the insane persons in the state many of whom have been confined in county jails.

It urges that a bill be passed defining rights to the use of the water of irrigating ditches and provisions for its enforcement.

That a law be enacted providing that no taxes be imposed upon cattle not embraced in the round ups.

That the general laws be revised and prepared for publication by some competent attorney or a commission and reported for adoption at the next session of the legislature.

The district courts of the state having more business than they can attend to with promptness, the legislature is advised to increase the number of districts and judges according to the volume of business.

It recommends that section 868, general laws of 1877, be repealed or so amended that if capital punishment is continued in the state the criminal against whom the evidence is conclusive and who admits the commission of the crime, shall be subjected to as severe a penalty as a criminal who asserts his innocence and submits the circumstances of his case to the determining of a jury.

The amount of claims on account of damages and costs of the Leadville strike, and for which the state is responsible, is $19,506 15, for which certificates of indebtedness have been issued.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The message closes with a long chapter reviewing the murder of Jackson, censuring the national government for allowing the Indians to escape punishment and suggests if, however, any action should be taken by the federal government it is not unreasonable to suppose in view of past experience that the guilty parties will be taken to Washington and loaded down with presents to appease them. The duty rests upon the state of protecting its citizens. The Utes are well armed, warlike and formidable and have no fear of the general government as has been demonstrated within the past eighteen months. In case of a conflict between this tribe and the state it would be necessary for the state to purchase arms, ammunition, horses, provisions, etc., etc., to properly equip troops. The state troops should also be furnished with Gatling or Hotchkiss batteries. There have been several occasions during the past two years, when public sentiment would have supported me in taking any hostile measures against this tribe. The necessary expenses incurred by an Indian war may have been somewhat overlooked. It cost the United States government two million dollars to capture ninety-three Modocs. The frontiersmen, men familiar with Indian habits, could have doubtless accomplished this result at much smaller cost, but to successfully overcome the Ute tribe on grounds with which they are thoroughly familiar would be a task of great magnitude, and would not only involve great expense but would expose many settlements to unusual danger, and inasmuch as there is a greater willingness to incur indebtedness than to pay it the outlay of such a nature should be expressly given by the legislature. I have called your attention to this Indian question at some length that you might give it the careful consideration which it requires and make such provision for any emergency that may arise in case the Indians remain in the state as in your judgment seems proper.

DENVER, January 6.—The senate was called to order at 10 o'clock and the committee to appoint standing committees reported as follows through Senator Weston. On education, schools and university, Church, Streeter, Cochran, E O Wolcott and Barela; on incorporations and railroads, Parish, Kerney, Freeman, Stanger, Corder, Cochran, and Hall; on public lands Jacobson, Stubbs, Stanger, Freeman, Rhodes, Baca and Eddy; on agriculture and manufactures Streeter, Wells, Barela, Trujillo and Gale; judiciary Rogers, Weston, E O Wolcott, Peck, Jacobson, DeFrance, Rhodes, Freeman and Johns; on finance and ways and means, Neikirk, H. R. Wolcott, Church, Freeman, Peck, Corder and [illegible] on mining, Hall, Weston, Neikirk, Eddy, Kearney, Peck, Parrish, Stock, Cochran, Stubbs, Hall, Wells and Barela; on fees and salaries, Eddy, Neikirk, Weston, Johns, Corder, Gale and Peck; on irrigation, Freeman, Stanger, Rhodes, Streeter, Wells, Cochran and Trujillo; on immigration, Wells, Gale, Baca, Church and Corder; on elections, Kearney, Hall, DeFrance, Jacobson and Stubbs; on state instutions and public buildings, Stubbs, DeFrance, Streeter, Rhodes and Rogers; on county and county lines, Weston, Hall, Wells, Trujillo and Eddy; on roads and bridges, Freeman, Wells, Baca, Rhodes, H. R. Wolcott; on military affairs, E. O. Wolcott, Church, Eddy, Gales and DeFrance; on Indian affairs, Peck, Freeman, Cochran, Gale and Barela; on penitentiary, Parrish, Church, Hall, Streeter and E. O. Walcott; on federal relations, Baca, Rogers and Rhodes; on engrossment, Gale, Cochran and Corder; on enrollment, Stubbs, Kearney and Freeman; on printing, Stanger, Stubbs and Corder; on rules, H. R. Wolcott, Streeter, DeFrance, Jacobson and Peck. The committee also recommended the appointment of a committee on apportionment as follows: Weston, Freeman, DeFrance, Wells, Jacobson, Hall, Peck and Neikirk. It was decided to make the first named member on each committee its chairman, and that the action respecting the recommendation of a committee on apportionment be postponed until to-morrow. The senate and house then went into joint session to canvass the vote.

The house met at 10 o'clock and the speaker announced the following committee on a better hall for the legislature: Brush of Weld, Hudson of Ouray, and Bergh of Park.

M. B. Carpenter, of Arapahoe, was by acclamation elected speaker pro tem.

At 11 o'clock a joint session was arranged, with Lieutenant Governor Tabor in the chair. The votes for state officers were then canvassed. After the reading of the returns the joint session without declaring the result adjourned till 11 a. m. to morrow.

The house resumed its session and the speaker announced the following committees: On inauguration, Carpenter, Hudson and Prowers; on joint rules, Coulter, Rowan and Barker.

The following bills were introduced in the senate yesterday: A bill to provide for the submission of the location of the capital. A bill to appoint a railroad committee to settle over charges. A bill to provide for the protection and propagation of fish. A bill that a joint committee of two from the senate and three from the house be appointed on apportionment. A bill to regulate toll road companies. A bill to regulate marriages, and a bill to organize Pitkin county.

Two bills were introduced in the house to-day, one to provide for the printing of the governor's message, and the second to provide for making appeals from justices.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

JUDGE WOODS TAKES HIS SEAT.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Judge William B. Woods, the newly appointed associate justice, took his place to-day on the supreme bench.

BLAINE ON THE PUBLIC DEBT

Blaine to-day said he didn't believe it possible for the secretary of the treasury to place a 3 per cent loan. His own idea was to authorize an issue of $600,000,000 of 4 per cents at 1.10 or over. This would enable the secretary to almost wipe out the $680,000,000 falling due next year and reduce the total debt $60,000,000. He didn't know that he should draw a bill to cover this ground but the idea had been discussed and generally approved by his friends.

APPORTIONMENT.

In discussing the apportionment bill, Mr Springer said the bill embodied more than a mere apportionment. It was drawn according to the principles of Monroe. The number of representatives was unchanged during the decade 293. Deducting the territories and District of Columbia, the population was 49,369,712, which divided by 293 left a population of 168,498 as a ratio for one member of congress. The bill was referred to the committee on the census.

Under the proposed apportionment bill the number of members of the house apportioned to each state is fixed as follows:

Alabama	7
Arkansas	5
California	5
Colorado	1
Connecticut	4
Delaware	1
Florida	1
Georgia	9
Illinois	18
Indiana	12
Iowa	10
Kansas	6
Kentucky	10
Louisiana	5
Maine	4
Maryland	5
Massachusetts	10
Michigan	10
Minnesota	5
Mississippi	7
Missouri	13
Nebraska	3
Nevada	1
New Hampshire	2
New Jersey	7
New York	30
North Carolina	8
Ohio	19
Oregon	1
Pennsylvania	25
Rhode Island	2
South Carolina	6
Tennessee	9
Texas	9
Vermont	2
West Virginia	9
Wisconsin	8
Total	293

The following states would lose one member each: Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, Ohio, Vermont and Tennessee. Pennsylvania would lose two and New York three members. Arkansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia would gain one member each; Minnesota and Nebraska two each, and Kansas and Texas three each.

MAHONE WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

CHICAGO, January 5.—The Journal's Washington special to the Post says: Mahone will work with the republicans to organize the republican party south, beginning in Virginia. He has Garfield's approval. The president announces his intention of going to Europe with Mrs. Hayes next summer.

Great Business Centres.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The Public to-morrow will omit its usual weekly table of clearing house returns and publish instead tables for the month and year. It adds that payments were made in '80 by exchanges through the clearing houses amounting to more than fifty thousand millions. Of the balances paid in cash we have reports as yet from only about half the cities but estimate that the amount will exceed three thousand millions. Of the whole amount New York reports 76 per cent, or more than three quarters of the exchanges and probably about half the balance. Of all the large cities Chicago ranks first in the proportionate increase of business during the past year. The greatest of western cities bids fair to pass Philadelphia within a short time and to rank next to New York and Boston in the volume of business. St. Louis, though doing less than half the business of Chicago, ranks next among the large cities in the ratio of grain when the proportion of exchanges at New York that is due to stock operations is estimated, but Cincinnati surpasses St. Louis in the volume of business. A rival of St. Louis is rapidly coming forward in Kansas City which is gaining in business more rapidly and steadily than any other city excepting Boston.

Destroyed by Fire.

LOCKPORT, N Y, January 5.—The Hodge opera house and the Gargling oil building adjoining were totally destroyed by fire to-day. Loss fully $150,000. The opera house building was owned by John Hodge and the oil building by the Gargling Oil company, John Hodge, president. The cost of the opera house was $100,000; insurance $36,000 on the building and $30,000 on the Gargling oil building. The postoffice, the office of the Western Union telegraph company and the internal revenue offices were located in the building. Several firemen and citizens were injured by falling walls, &c., but no one killed.

The Chinese Treaty.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The Herald's Shanghai correspondent speaks of the two treaties recently concluded, and confirms the previous accounts as follows: They are very short but pertinent—one dealing specially with emigration from the empire; the other with commercial matters. The former may be accurately resumed in the words that "it authorizes the American government, at its sole discretion, to regulate, limit or suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers when the public welfare requires the enforcement of such a measure." The correspondent regards the success of the commissioners as a remarkable diplomatic triumph. The treaties were concluded within 48 hours after the first business interview. The key to their success in obtaining the concession in the first treaty is to be found in the argument the United States made through the second treaty to discourage the opium trade. Minor points contemplate a general revision of the custom tariff.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The Chinese immigration treaty brought to Washington by Commissioner Trescott yesterday is still in the keeping of the state department and its terms continue to be religiously guarded by the dignitaries of that diplomatic temple, but they have nevertheless to-day become open secrets that Chinese government freely consents that our government shall regulate, limit or suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers to this country whenever we may think proper but that Chinese citizens shall still be permitted to come here as merchants, students and teachers or for the purpose of travel, curiosity or pleasure and all subjects of China travelling or residing in the United States shall be entitled to due protection of life, liberty and property.

The commercial treaty contains a stipulation that Chinese vessels and cargoes, and American vessels and cargoes shall not be subjected by the high contracting parties to any discriminating duties in their respective ports of entry. It is now satisfactorily developed since Commissioner Trescott's arrival here that this treaty contains also another important provision of a special nature, namely: One in regard to the opium traffic, which stipulates that Americans shall not import or sell opium in China, and that the Chinese shall not import or deal in opium in the United States. The evident aim of the Chinese government in obtaining the insertion of this anomalous provision is to establish a precedent for placing precisely similar claims in its future commercial treaties with all other nations who will consent thereto and thus isolate Great Britain from the other civilized powers in this respect and put a stamp of international condemnation on her maintenance of the opium traffic.

Truth's Garfield-Morey Story.

CHICAGO, January 6.—The Inter-Ocean's special says the New York Tribune will publish some interviews respecting Truth's story about the way the Morey letter was manufactured, seeking to throw the blame on Stilson Hutchins, Colonel Hadley, Lonergan, the detective, and others. It was said the envelope had been found to be one sent by General Garfield to Lonergan, containing seeds. George Bliss said there are some fatal defects in the story. The envelope containing the forged letter bears the stamp of one of the post office sub-stations in this city. No letter addressed to any point below Canal street goes to sub stations. It is delivered direct from the main office. Longeran's address is No 82 Nassau street, the letter therefore would be sent from the main office. An enlarged copy of the envelope shows that it was addressed to the person named either Cox or Fox. The name bears no resemblance to Lonergan. There is nothing to show that the envelope ever bore the frank of Garfield. It is no conceivable [illegible] this could have been erased, or it would have given the envelope an additional stamp of authenticity. With reference to the allegation that Stilson Hutchins was cognizant of the forgery, I may say I have no evidence of that kind. There is much connected with the case which it would not be politic or proper to make public at present.

John I. Davenport was asked for his opinion. He was not desirous of saying anything but being urged said: Some portions of the statement are correct but others are based solely on theories which I know are incorrect. I believe I know the entire history of the letter but the difficulty is to prove it to the satisfaction of the public. There is much reason to believe that even that will be accomplished in a short time. I understand that Mr. Barnum is preparing a statement in reference to the Morey letter which he hopes to have made by Mr. Cox or some other person on the floor of the house. It is proposed to have Mr. Barnum disown that he signed the letter and telegrams sent from democratic headquarters although his name was attached to them, or that he ever saw them. It is proposed to throw the whole correspondence upon Edward B. Dickinson, who was a sort of assistant secretary at these headquarters. Mr. Lonergan said he had understood that a man who was a rival to him in business was making statements concerning him, detrimental to his reputation. If any one would formulate charges against him in tangible way he would be happy to reply.

Not Dead, But Sleeping.

BALTIMORE, January 6.—The peculiar case of Miss Barbara Leleld is exciting a great deal of interest. She was found apparently dead in her bed last Friday. She was laid out and placed in her coffin. On Sunday she gave faint indications of life and her funeral was postponed. On Tuesday the doctors said life was extinct and the body was placed in the cemetery vault. Yesterday the coffin was opened, when it was found that the color had returned to her cheeks and mouth and moisture to her hands. A guard of watchers has been placed in the vault to await further developments.

Strong Monroe Doctrine.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The World prints a letter from William Cornell Jewett, formerly a Californian, addressed from Paris to President Hayes, in which he says DeLesseps probably dispatches a steamer from Havre on the 6th of January, with men, &c., to touch at New York. Mr. President, now is your opportunity to follow up the bold and statesmanlike policy of your administration by not only detaining the vessel on its arrival, but dispatching men of war to the Isthmus to prevent any work being done.

Vague Morey Threats.

CHICAGO, January 6.—The Tribune's New York special commenting on the Morey matter telegraphed last night says: Your correspondent can say that when Lonergan, the detective, decides to tell his story there will be a shaking up such as has not been before heard of in connection with this affair. He has chosen to remain silent until Payne should make a definite charge and now that the insinuation has been thrown out it is quite probable there will be an airing of the question that may not be to the liking of some who have endeavored to fasten the guilt on outside parties.

Paved with Human Skeletons.

CHICAGO, January 6.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says a distinguished army officer, who has been in charge of the river country, said to your correspondent to-day: It took ten years to lay a track for a railroad across the isthmus and the result was dead men's bones enough to pave the roadway from one end to the other. Now how long will it take to dig this ditch and how many lives will it cost? No man can pass a night in that country in the wet season without getting sick. I have been there and know. Another point. Look out for the Chilanos. They are the warriors of South America. They have conquered Peru and Bolivia and long before DeLesseps has his canal dug will have all the Pacific coast up to the isthmus. These objections do not exist at either Nicaragua or Tehuantepec.

Christiancy's Case.

CHICAGO, January 6.—Mrs. Christiancy said yesterday to a reporter: If it was wrong for me as I know it was to write letters to Giro, is it not wrong for Christiancy to be making love to the Chilian women. What? interjaculated the interviewer. Mrs. Christiancy with a laugh said, A Mr. Delgardo of Peru, who recently arrived, speaks in anything but complimentary terms of Christiancy's doings in South America and says his life is one course of carousal. That a Spanish-Chilian woman of wealth came to the legation for protection and is there yet. It is generally understood Christiancy is making love to her and it is thereupon important for his suit to be brought to a successful close on his behalf. Mr. Oliver, who is Christiancy's attorney, had assured an Inter-Ocean reporter that the letters were genuine before her denial was made known.

Captain Eads' Railroad.

CHICAGO, January 6.—The following confirms the dispatches heretofore sent from New Orleans: Captain James B. Eads returned from Vera Cruz on board a Mexican war steamer. The Mexican government gives Captain Eads' company the right to build a ship railway across the isthmus of Tehauntepec and grants it 1,000,000 acres of land on the shore of the Pacific on which to build the terminus of the railway, and to establish a harbor. It empowers it to charge and collect tolls of five dollars per ton on freight of ship and cargo passing over the road. The right is also given the railway and telegraph on which only customary rates can be charged. In return for this Captain Eads agrees to carry on his railway all ships of war, munitions, mails, etc., free of charge. The building of the road must be commenced within two years and completed in ten years from May 1, 1881.

Railroad Statistics.

CHICAGO, January 6.—The Railway Age, in the forthcoming number, presents a summary showing the mileage of track actually laid down in the United States during the year 1880. The footings are astonishing, showing as they do that not less than 7,207 miles of new track were laid during the past twelve months on at least 234 different lines. These figures are greater by 52 per cent. than that of 1879. The Age anticipates that the final figures will increase the grand total to 7,500 miles, a mileage greater than has been constructed in the United States or any other country in any previous year. The only state in which no work has been done is Mississippi, and the only territories are Idaho, Wyoming the Indian, from which railways are kept, although eager to enter, and Alaska. Another year will see large additions in these territories. Dakota leads the country with 680 miles of new track. Texas comes next with 659; then Ohio 525; New Mexico, 519; Iowa, 445, Colorado, 401: Nebraska, 385; Illinois and Kansas, 340 each; Arizona, 200, and the far western states are all prominent on the list. The total mileage in the United States is 93,704, against 60,283 in 1871 and 74,096 in 1875.

Some Commercial Suggestions.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The chamber of commerce to-day adopted the report and resolution presented by its committee on railroad transportation, declaring that the public welfare urgently demands that the commerce and business of the railroads should be controlled and regulated; that such regulation should take the form of—First, Positive laws defining public rights; and Second, Supervision by an executive power to see that these laws are carried into effect; that with inter state commerce these laws and supervisions should be provided by congress and for those railroads exclusively within the jurisdiction of a state, similar action should be taken by the legislature of that state; also

Resolved, That of the measures now pending in congress for the regulation of inter-state commerce the bill known as the Regan bill in the opinion of this chamber is the one best calculated to protect the public interest and that it should become a law without unnecessary delay; further resolved that an additional and separate bill, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Regan bill, should be passed providing a national board of railroad commissioners to see that all the laws of the United States relating to railroads are duly executed, and generally to supervise the operation of inter-state railroads.

The same committee reported that owing to the United States protective duty of upwards of 50 per cent. advalorem on raw articles no action of the chamber can actually promote the introduction of tea leaf into Japan from this country in competition with England as suggested through Secretary Evarts.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, January [illegible]

Silver bars, 110¼. Money, easy, at [illegible]. Governments, quiet. Bonds closed firmly steady.

Western Union	80⅞	C. P. bonds	114¼
Quicksilver	13¼	Sutro Tunnel	1¼
Pacific Mail	49⅞	D. & R. G. [illegible]	
Mariposa	½	bonds	113½
Wells, Fargo	112	D & R G cons [illegible]	116
N.Y. Central	150⅞	D & R G stock	87¼
Erie	48½	Coal & Iron Co.	
Panama	212	bonds	95½
Union Pacific	110⅝	Coal & Iron Co.	
U. P. bonds	114¾	stock	38¾
Central Pacific	91¾		

California's Choice for the Cabinet

SAN FRANCISCO, January 6.—The Stock Reporter to-day says there is a movement on foot in this state to have the appointment of secretary of war conferred upon Major General McDowell commanding the military division of the Pacific. The prime movers are civilians and include such men as ex Governor Stanford, Charles Crocker, Governor Perkins and other republican citizens who have been acting without the knowledge of General McDowell.

Ending a Dead Lock.

NASHVILLE, January 6.—The democratic senators ended the dead lock by electing George A. Morgan speaker. Stewart, democrat, was sworn into the house, the supreme court having decided the difference between the governor and secretary of state on his eligibility in Stewart's favor. The republicans will contest.

A Good Stock Deal.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The Times says James R. Keene, Rufus Hatch and others made a quick and highly successful deal on 75,000 shares of Western Union telegraph stock which has already gone into the upper regions.

Drowned at Sea.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—Seth W Kepp, the keeper of the South West Pass Light ship, and brother James are supposed lost in the gale of the third inst.

FOREIGN.

No Billiards for Him.

PARIS, January 6.—Slosson refuses the condition of Vignaux for the match and starts for home.

Troops Enough.

LONDON, January 6.—The Times says that the rumors that additional reinforcements are to be sent to Ireland are unfounded. The government is convinced that the forces there are ample to meet any emergency.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, January 6.—The queen in her speech opening parliament said:

My lords and gentlemen—I have called you at a period earlier than usual to the resumption of your labors, as affairs of more than common urgency demand attention. My relations with foreign powers continue friendly and harmonious. The main question relating to the frontier between Turkey and Montenegro has been solved. The powers are now engaged in communications which have in view the determination of the frontier between Turkey and Greece. Some of the important portions of the treaty of Berlin, which have so long remained without fulfillment, continue to be an object of my anxious attention. [illegible] with a view to the restoration of peace, war in Afghanistan has been brought to a close with the exception of the Candahar force. My troops have been recalled within the Indian frontier. It is not my intention that the occupation of Candahar shall be permanently maintained but the still unsettled condition of the country and the consequent difficulty of establishing a native government have delayed for a time the withdrawal of my troops from the position.

The speech also says that trade has gradually improved and the harvests have greatly [illegible]. The distress in Ireland she deplores [illegible] the social condition of the country has assumed an alarming character. The agrarian crimes in general have multiplied [illegible] the experience of recent years. The attempts upon life [illegible] I must add that [illegible] for personal protection [illegible] respect to these offenses [illegible] system of terror has been established in various parts of the country [illegible] for the establishment of county government in Ireland founded upon representative principles and framed with a double view of [illegible] control over expenditure [illegible] more serious want by extending the [illegible] of habits of local self-government [illegible] erates the different parts of English policy which will [illegible] concludes with the [illegible] commendation of her people to Divine care.

Trifling Traversers.

DUBLIN, January 6.—With the departure of Traversers for London the interest in the state trials seems collapsed. The court room is deserted by the usual audiences. This morning's proceedings merely consisted of reading the speech made by Traversers. It was decided to admit the reports of the Nation newspaper as evidence in the trials in spite of the objection of counsel for Traversers, and a number of newspaper reports were then put in. There were some examinations of police witnesses, which were continued till the close of the session.

Lord Beaconsfield's Debt and Tribute to Women of Wealth.

That Benjamin Disraeli has always been a sort of ladies' man, says Rev. Reuben Thomas in the Independent, is a matter of current gossip in well-informed circles. That by the help of a loving lady's purse he won his way into parliament and society generally is also well known. In "Endymion" he makes public confession of the obligation under which he lies to the fair sex. Whoever may doubt the generosity of high born and wealthy ladies, the author of "Endymion" can never be of their number. One can not help feeling a peculiar sort of interest in a man who in his old age can use his leisure time to render profuse acknowledgments to that section of society by whose help he has climbed the ladder to fame and fortune. There is a dash of chivalry in it which will make the earl still more dear to his many lady friends in that aristocratic section of society in which he moves, and about whose gayety, splendor and fascination he is never tired of writing.

Has He?

From the Leadville Democrat.

Governor Routt has a very excellent opportunity to determine who his friends are in all this racket about a cabinet appointment.

TELEGRAPHIC

COLORADO

Colorado's Legislature

DENVER, January 5.—The legislature met this morning at the corner of Larimer and Twentieth streets. The house organized by electing the officers decided on in the report of last night's caucus. The members of the senate held a caucus at the Windsor hotel this morning and decided on the following officers who were accordingly elected:

H. R. Wolcott, president.
William M. Clark, secretary.
D. W. Willey, sergeant at arms.
J. M. Swell, assistant sergeant-at-arms.
Wm. Gove, enrolling clerk.
Miss Rose Hathaway, assistant enrolling clerk.
O. J. Kennedy, engrossing clerk.
Miss Tenney Nichols, assistant engrossing clerk.

Governor Pitkin's Message.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

DENVER, January 5.—The governor's message was delivered to the legislature this evening and the following is the financial statement: Warrants outstanding $169,537.64; certificates of indebtedness outstanding $43,276.02; total debt $212,813.66. Cash in treasury $67,146.92; indebtedness over cash in treasury $145,666 67; interest on warrants $3,520; interest on certificates of indebtedness $3,720; excess of debt over cash in treasury, $162,886 67; amount due the state on taxes payable January 1, 1881, $431,338.57, from which deduct outstanding indebtedness leaves a balance due above indebtedness of $268,451.90.

SOME GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

The message itemizes the expenditures of the state penitentiary and the probable earnings of the prisoners and asks an appropriation of $98,000 therefor.

It recommends the enlargement of the state insane asylum, the present building being too small to accommodate all the insane persons in the state many of whom have been confined in county jails.

It urges that a bill be passed defining rights to the use of the water of irrigating ditches and provisions for its enforcement.

That a law be enacted providing that no taxes be imposed upon cattle not embraced in the round ups.

That the general laws be revised and prepared for publication by some competent attorney or a commission and reported for adoption at the next session of the legislature.

The district courts of the state having more business than they can attend to with promptness, the legislature is advised to increase the number of districts and judges according to the volume of business.

It recommends that section 868, general laws of 1877, be repealed or so amended that if capital punishment is continued in the state the criminal against whom the evidence is conclusive and who admits the commission of the crime, shall be subjected to as severe a penalty as a criminal who asserts his innocence and submits the circumstances of his case to the determining of a jury.

The amount of claims on account of damages and costs of the Leadville strike, and for which the state is responsible, is $19,506.15, for which certificates of indebtedness have been issued.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The message closes with a long chapter reviewing the murder of Jackson, censuring the national government for allowing the Indians to escape punishment and suggests if, however, any action should be taken by the federal government it is not unreasonable to suppose in view of past experience that the guilty parties will be taken to Washington and loaded down with presents to appease them. The duty rests upon the state of protecting its citizens. The Utes are well armed, warlike and formidable and have no fear of the general government as has been demonstated within the past eighteen months. In case of a conflict between this tribe and the state it would be necessary for the state to purchase arms, ammunition, horses, provisions, etc., etc., to properly equip troops. The state troops should also be furnished with Gatling or Hotchkiss batteries. There have been several occasions during the past two years, when public sentiment would have supported me in taking any hostile measures against this tribe. The necessary expenses incurred by an Indian war may have been somewhat overlooked. It cost the United States government two million dollars to capture ninety-three Modocs. The frontiersmen, men familiar with Indian habits, could have doubtless accomplished this result at much smaller cost, but to successfully overcome the Ute tribe on grounds with which they are thoroughly familiar would be a task of great magnitude, and would not only involve great expense but would expose many settlements to unusual danger, and inasmuch as there is a greater willingness to incur indebtedness than to pay it the outlay of such a nature should be expressly given by the legislature. I have called your attention to this Indian question at some length that you might give it the careful consideration which it requires and make such provision for any emergency that may arise in case the Indians remain in the state as in your judgment seems proper.

[illegible] January 6.—[illegible] the committee to appoint standing committees reported as follows through Senator Weston. On education, schools and university, Church, Streeter, Cochran, E O Wolcott and Barela; on incorporations and railroads, Parish, Kerney, Freeman, Stanger, Corder, Cochran, and Hall; on public lands Jacobson, Stubbs Stanger, Freeman, Rhodes, Baca and Eddy; on agriculture and manufactures Streeter, Wells, Barela, Truzillo and Gale; judiciary Rogers, Weston, E O Wolcott, Peck. Jacobson, Defrance, Rhodes, Freeman and Johns; on finance and ways and means, Neikirk, H. R. Wolcott, Church, Freeman, Peck, Corder and Johns; on mines and mining, Hall, Weston, Neikirk, Eddy, Kearney, Peck, Parrish, Stock, Cochran, Stubbs, Hall, Wells and Barela; on fees and salaries, Eddy, Neikirk, Weston, Johns, Corder, Gale and Peck; on irregation, Freeman, Stanger, Rhodes, Streeter, Wells, Cochran and Trugello; on immigration, Wells, Gale, Baca, Church and Corder; on elections, Kearney, Hall, Defrance, Jacobson and Stubbs; on state instutions and public buildings, Stubbs, Defrance, Streeter, Rhodes and Rogers; on county and county lines, Weston, Hall, Wells, Trugello and Eddy; on roads and bridges, Freeman, Wells, Baca, Rhodes, H. R. Wolcott; on military affairs, E. O. Wolcott, Church, Eddy, Gales and Defrance; on Indian affairs, Peck, Freeman, Cochran, Gale and Barela; on penitentiary, Parrish Church, Hall, Streeter and E. O. Walcort; on federal relations, Baca, Rogers and Rhodes; on engrossment, Gale, Cochran and Corder; on enrollment, Stubbs, Kearney and Freeman; on printing, Stanger, Stubbs and Corder; on rules, H. R. Wolcott, Streeter, DeFrance, Jacobson and Peck. The committee also recommended the appointment of a committee on apportionment as follows: Weston, Freeman, DeFrance, Wells, Jacobson, Hall, Peck and Neikirk. It was decided to make the first named member on each committee its chairman, and that the action respecting the recommendation of a committee on apportionment be postponed until to-morrow. The senate and house then went into joint session to canvass the vote.

The house met at 10 o'clock and the speaker announced the following committee on a better hall for the legislature: Brush of Weld, Hudson of Ouray, and Bergh of Park.

M. B. Carpenter, of Arapahoe, was by acclamation elected speaker pro tem.

At 11 o'clock a joint session was arranged, with Lieutentant Governor Tabor in the chair. The votes for state officers were then canvassed. After the reading of the returns the joint session without declaring the result adjourned till 11 a. m. to morrow.

The house resumed its session and the speaker announced the following committees: On inauguration, Carpenter, Hudson and Prowers; on joint rules, Coulter, Rowan and Barker.

The following bills were introduced in the senate yesterday: A bill to provide for the submission of the location of the capital. A bill to appoint a railroad committee to settle over charges. A bill to provide for the protection and propagation of fish. A bill that a joint committee of two from the senate and three from the house be appointed on apportionment. A bill to regulate toll road companies. A bill to regulate marriages, and a bill to organize Pitkin county.

Two bills were introduced in the house today, one to provide for the printing of the governor's message, and the second to provide for making appeals from justices.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

JUDGE WOODS TAKES HIS SEAT.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Judge William B. Woods, the newly appointed associate justice, took his place to-day on the supreme bench.

BLAINE ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Blaine to-day said he didn't belive it possible for the secretary of the treasury to place a 3 per cent loan. His own idea was to authorize an issue of $600,000,000 of 4 per cents at 1.10 or over. This would enable the secretary to almost wipe out the $680,000,000 falling due next year and reduce the total debt $60,000,000. He didn't know that he should draw a bill to cover this ground but the idea had been discussed and generally approved by his friends.

APPORTIONMENT.

In discussing the apportionment bill, Mr Springer said the bill embodied more than a mere apportionment. It was drawn according to the principles of Monroe. The number of representatives was unchanged during the decade 293. Deducting the territories and District of Columbia, the population was 49,369,714, which divided by 293 left a population of 168,498 as a ratio for one member of congress. The bill was referred to the committee on the census.

Under the proposed apportionment bill the number of members of the house apportioned to each state is fixed as follows:

Alabama	7
Arkansas	5
California	5
Colorado	1
Connecticut	4
Delaware	1
Florida	1
Georgia	9
Illinois	18
Indiana	12
Iowa	10
Kansas	6
Kentucky	10
Louisiana	5
Maine	4
Maryland	5
Massachusetts	10
Michigan	10
Minnesota	5
Mississippi	7
Missouri	13
Nebraska	3
Nevada	1
New Hampshire	2
New Jersey	7
New York	30
North Carolina	8
Ohio	19
Oregon	1
Pennsylvania	25
Rhode Island	2
South Carolina	6
Tennessee	9
Texas	9
Vermont	2
West Virginia	9
Wisconsin	8
Total	293

The following states would lose one member each: Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, Ohio, Vermont and Tennessee. Pennsylvania would lose two and New York three members. Arkansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia would gain one member each; Minnesota and Nebraska two each, and Kansas and Texas three each.

MAHONE WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

CHICAGO, January 5.—The Journal Washington special to the Post says: Mahone will work with the republicans to organize the republican party south, beginning in Virginia. He has Garfield's approval. The president announces his intention of going to Europe with Mrs. Hayes next summer.

Great Business Centres.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The Public tomorrow will emit its usual weekly table of clearing house returns and publish instead tables for the month and year. It adds that payments were made in '80 by exchanges through the clearing houses amounting to more than fifty thousand millions. Of the balances paid in cash we have reports as yet from only about half the cities but estimate that the amount will exceed three thousand millions. Of the whole amount New York reports 76 per cent. or more than three quarters of the exchanges and probably about half the balance. Of all the large cities Chicago ranks first in the proportionate increase of business during the past year. The greatest of western cities bids fair to pass Philadelphia within a short time and to rank next to New York and Boston in the volume of business. St. Louis, though doing less than half the business of Chicago, ranks next among the large cities in the ratio of grain when the proportion of exchanges at New York that is due to stock operations is estimated, but Cincinnati surpasses St. Louis in the volume of business. A rival of St. Louis is rapidly coming forward in Kansas City which is gaining in business more rapidly and steadily than any other city excepting Boston.

Destroyed by Fire.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., January 5.—The Hodge opera house and the Gargling oil building adjoining were totally destroyed by fire to-day. Loss fully $150,000. The opera house building was owned by John Hodge and the oil building by the Gargling Oil company, John Hodge, president. The cost of the opera house was $100,000; insurance $35,000 on the building and $30,000 on the Gargling oil building. The postoffice, the office of the Western Union telegraph company and the internal revenue offices were located in the building. Several firemen and citizens were injured by falling walls, &c., but no one killed.

The Chinese Treaty.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The Herald's Shanghai correspondent speaks of the two treaties recently concluded, and confirms the previous accounts as follows: They are very short but pertinent—one dealing specially with emigration from the empire; the other with commercial matters. The former may be accurately resumed in the words that "it authorizes the American government, at its sole discretion, to regulate, limit or suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers when the public welfare requires the enforcement of such a measure." The correspondent regards the success of the commissioners as a remarkable diplomatic triumph. The treaties were concluded within 48 hours after the first business interview. The key to their success in obtaining the concession in the first treaty is to be found in the argument the United States made through the second treaty to discourage the opium trade. Minor points contemplate a general revision of the custom tariff.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The Chinese immigration treaty brought to Washington by Commissioner Trescott yesterday is still in the keeping of the state department and its terms continue to be religiously guarded by the dignitaries of that diplomatic temple, but they have nevertheless to-day become open secrets that Chinese government freely consents that our government shall regulate, limit or suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers to this country whenever we may think proper but that Chinese citizens shall still be permitted to come here as merchants, students and teachers or for the purpose of travel, curiosity or pleasure and all subjects of China travelling or residing in the United States shall be entitled to due protection of life, liberty and property.

The commercial treaty contains a stipulation that Chinese vessels and cargoes, and American vessels and cargoes shall not be subjected by the high contracting parties to any discriminating duties in their respective ports of entry. It is now satisfactorily developed since Commissioner Trescott's arrival here that this treaty contains also another important provision of a special nature, namely: One in regard to the opium traffic, which stipulates that Americans shall not import or sell opium in China, and that the Chinese shall not import or deal in opium in the United States. The evident aim of the Chinese government in obtaining the insertion of this anomalous provision is to establish a precedent for placing precisely similar claims in its future commercial treaties with all other nations who will consent thereto and thus isolate Great Britain from the other civilized powers in this respect and put a stamp of international condemnation on her maintenance of the opium traffic.

Truth's Garfield-Morey Story.

CHICAGO, January 6.—The Inter-Ocean's special says the New York Tribune will publish some interviews respecting Truth's story about the way the Morey letter was manufactured, seeking to throw the blame on Stilson Hutchins, Colonel Hadley, Lonergan, the detective, and others. It was said the envelope had been found to be one sent by General Garfield to Lonergan, containing seeds. George Bliss said there are some fatal defects in the story. The envelope containing the forged letter bears the stamp of one of the post office substations in this city. No letter addressed to any point below Canal street goes to sub stations. It is delivered direct from the main office. Longeran's address is No 82 Nassau street, the letter therefore would be sent from the main office. An enlarged copy of the envelope shows that it was addressed to the person named either Cox or Fox. The name bears no resemblance to Lonergan. There is nothing to show that the envelope ever bore the frank of Garfield. It is not conceivable that this could have been erased, for it would have given the envelope an additional stamp of authenticity. With reference to the allegation that Stilson Hutchins was cognizant of the forgery, I may say I have no evidence of that kind. There is much connected with the case which it would not be politic or proper to make public at present.

John L Davenport was asked for his opinion. He was not desirous of saying anything but being urged said: Some portions of the statement are correct but others are based solely on theories which I know are incorrect. I believe I know the entire history of the letter but the difficulty is to prove it to the satisfaction of the public. There is much reason to believe that even that will be accomplished in a short time. I understand that Mr. Barnum is preparing a statement in reference to the Morey letter which he hopes to have made by Mr. Cox or some other person on the floor of the house. It is proposed to have Mr. Barnum disown that he signed the letter and telegrams sent from democratic headquarters although his name was attached to them, or that he ever saw them. It is proposed to throw the whole correspondence upon Edward B. Dickinson, who was a sort of assistant secretary at these headquarters. Mr. Lonergan said he had understood that a man who was a rival to him in business was making statements concerning him, detrimental to his reputation. If any one would formulate charges against him in tangible way he would be happy to reply.

Not Dead, But Sleeping.

BATIMORE, January 6.—The peculiar case of Miss Barbara Lefeld is exciting a great deal of interest. She was found apparently dead in her bed last Friday. She was laid out and placed in her coffin. On Sunday she gave faint indications of life and her funeral was postponed. On Tuesday the doctors said life was extinct and the body was placed in the cemetery vault. Yesterday the coffin was opened, when it was found that the color had returned to her cheeks and mouth and moisture to her hands. A guard of watchers has been placed in the vault to await further developments.

Strong Monroe Doctrine.

NEW YORY, January 6.—The World prints a letter from William Cornell Jewett, formerly a Californian, addressed from Paris to President Hayes, in which he says DeLesseps probably dispatches a steamer from Havre on the 6th of January, with men, &c., to touch at New York. Mr. President, now is your opportunity to follow up the bold and statesmanlike policy of your administration by not only detaining the vessel on its arrival, but dispatching men of war to the isthmus to prevent any work being done.

Vague Morey Threats.

CHICAGO, January 6.—The Tribune's New York special commenting on the Morey matter telegraphed last night says: Your correspondent can say that when Lonergan, the detective, decides to tell his story there will be a shaking up such as has not been before heard of in connection with this affair. He has chosen to remain silent until Jayne should make a definite charge and now that the insinuation has been thrown out it is quite probable there will be an airing of the question that may not be to the liking of some who have endeavored to fasten the guilt on outside parties.

Paved with Haman Skeletons.

CHICAGO, January 6.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says a distinguished army officer, who has been in charge of the river country, said to your correspondent to-day: It took ten years to lay a track for a railroad across the isthmus and the result was dead men's bones enough to pave the roadway from one end to the other. Now how long will it take to dig this ditch and how many lives will it cost? No man can pass a night in that country in the wet season without getting sick. I have been there and know. Another point. Look out for the Chilanos. They are the warriors of South America. They have conquered Peru and Bolivia and long before DeLesseps has his canal dug will have all the Pacific coast up to the isthmus. These objections do not exist at either Nicaragua or Tehuantepec.

Christiancy's Case.

CHICAGO, January 6.—Mrs. Christiancy said yesterday to a reporter: If it was wrong for me as I know it was to write letters to Giro, is it not wrong for Christiancy to be making love to the Chilian women. What? interjaculated the interviewer. Mrs. Christiancy with a laugh said. A Mr. Delgardo of Peru, who recently arrived, speaks in anything but complimentary terms of Christiancy's doings in South America and says his life is one course of carousal. That a Spanish-Chilian woman of wealth came to the legation for protection and is there yet. It is generally understood Christiancy is making love to her and it is thereupon important for his suit to be brought to a successful close on his behalf. Mr. Oliver, who is Christiancy's attorney, had assured an Inter-Ocean reporter that the letters were genuine before her denial was made known.

Captain Eads' Railroad.

CHICAGO, January 6.—The following confirms the dispatches heretofore sent from New Orleans: Captain James B. Eads returned from Vera Cruz on board a Mexican war steamer. The Mexican government gives Captain Eads' company the right to build a ship railway across the isthmus of Tehauntepec and grants it 1,000,000 acres of land on the shore of the Pacific on which to build the terminus of the railway, and to establish a harbor. It empowers it to charge and collect tolls of five dollars per ton on freight of ship and cargo passing over the road. The right is also given the railway and telegraph on which only customary rates can be charged. In return for this Captain Eads agrees to carry on his railway all ships of war, munitions, mails, etc., free of charge. The building of the road must be commenced within two years and completed in ten years from May 1, 1881.

Railroad Statistics.

CHICAGO, January 6.—The Railway Age, in the forthcoming number, presents a summary showing the mileage of track actually laid down in the United States during the year 1880. The footings are astonishing, showing as they do that not less than 7,207 miles of new track were laid during the past twelve months on at least 234 different lines. These figures are greater by 54 per cent. than that of 1879. The Age anticipates that the final figures will increase the grand total to 7,500 miles, a mileage greater than has been constructed in the United States or any other country in any previous year. The only state in which no work has been done is Mississippi, and the only territories are Idaho, Wyoming the Indian, from which railways are kept, although eager to enter, and Alaska. Another year will see large additions in these territories. Dakota leads the country with 680 miles of new track. Texas comes next with 659; then Ohio 525; New Mexico, 519; Iowa, 445; Colorado, 401: Nebraska, 385; Illinois and Kansas, 340 each; Arizona, 200, and the far western states are all prominent on the list. The total mileage in the United States is 93,704, against 60,283 in 1871 and 74,096 in 1875.

Some Commercial Suggestions.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The chamber of commerce to-day adopted the report and resolution presented by its committee on railroad transportation, declaring that the public welfare urgently demands that the commerce and business of the railroads should be controlled and regulated; that such regulation should take the form of—First, Positive laws defining public rights; and Second, Supervision by an executive power to see that these laws are carried into effect; that with inter-state commerce these laws and supervisions should be provided by congress and for those railroads exclusively within the jurisdiction of a state, similar action should be taken by the legislature of that state; also

Resolved, That of the measures now pending in congress for the regulation of inter-state commerce the bill known as the Regan bill in the opinion of this chamber is the one best calculated to protect the public interest and that it should become a law without unnecessary delay; further resolved that an additional and separate bill, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Regan bill, should be passsed providing a national board of railroad commissioners to see that all the laws of the United States relating to railroads are duly executed, and generally to supervise the operation of inter-state railroads.

The same committee reported that owing to the United States protective duty of upwards of 50 per cent. ad valorem on tea articles no action of the chamber can actually promote the introduction of tea lead into Japan from this country in competition with England as suggested through Secretary Evarts

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, January 6.

Silver bars, 110½. Money, easy, 4@6. Governments, quiet. Stocks closed fairly steady.

Western Union	80⅝	C. P. bonds	114½
Quicksilver	13½	Sutro Tunnel	1¼
Pacific Mail	49⅝	D. & R. G. old	
Mariposa	½	bonds	115½
Wells, Fargo	112	D & R G consols	110
N.Y. Central	150⅝	D & R G stock	87¼
Erie	48½	Coal & Iron Co.	
Panama	212	bonds	95½
Union Pacific	110⅝	Coal & Iron Co.	
U. P. bonds	114¾	stock	38¾
Central Pacific	91¾		

California's Choice for the Cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 6.—The Stock Reporter to-day says there is a movement on foot in this state to have the appointment of secretary of war conferred upon Major General McDowell commanding the militery division of the Pacific. The prime movers are civilians and include such men as ex Governor Stanford, Charles Crocker, Governor Perkins and other republican citizens who have been acting without the knowledge of General McDowell.

Ending a Dead Lock.

NASHVILLE, January 6.—The democratic senators ended the dead lock by electing George A. Morgan speaker. Stewart, democrat, was sworn into the house, the supreme court having decided the difference between the governor and secretary of state on his eligibility in Stewart's favor. The republicans will contest.

A Good Stock Deal.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The Times says James R. Keene, Rufus Hatch and others made a quick and highly successful deal on 75,000 shares of Western Union telegraph stock which has already gone into the upper regions.

Drowned at Sea.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—Seth W Kepp, the keeper of the South West Post Light ship, and brother James are supposed lost in the gale of the third inst.

FOREIGN.

No Billiards for Him.

PARIS, January 6.—Slosson refuses the condition of Vignaux for the match and starts for home.

Troops Enough.

LONDON, January 6.—The Times says that the rumors that additional reinforcements are to be sent to Ireland are unfounded. The government is convinced that the forces there are ample to meet any emergency.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, January 6.—The queen in her speech opening parliament said:

My lords and gentlemen—I have called you at a period earlier than usual to the resumption of your labors, as affairs of more than common urgency demand attention. My relations with foreign powers continue friendly and harmonious. The main question relating to the frontier between Turkey and Montenegro has been [illegible] efforts of foreign government [illegible] me much satisfaction [illegible] present itself for friendly [illegible] on my part with a view to the restoration of peace. The war in Afghanistan has been brought to a close with the exception of the Candahar force. My troops have been recalled within the India frontier. It is not my intention that the occupation of Candahar shall be permanently maintained but the still unsettled condition of the country and the consequent difficulty of establishing a native government have delayed for a time the withdrawal of my army from the position.

The queen also says that trade has gradually improved although the harvests have greatly decreased. The distress in Ireland she deplores but she grieves to state that the social condition of the country has assumed an alarming character. The agrarian crimes in general have multiplied far beyond the experience of recent years. The attempts upon life have not grown in the same proportion as other offences but the queen says, I must add that efforts are being made for personal protection far beyond all former precedent by the police under the direction of the executive. I have to notice other evils yet more widely spread. The administration of justice has been frustrated with respect to these offenses through an impossibility of procuring evidence and an extensive system of terror has thus been established in various parts of the country which has paralysed almost alike the exercise of private and public rights. In this state of things new in some important respects and hence with little of available guidance from former precedent I have deemed it right to put in use the ordinary powers of the law before making any demand but a demonstration of their inefficiency amply supplied by the present circumstances of the country leads me now to apprise you that proposals will be immediately submitted to you for intrusting me with additional powers, necessary in my judgment not only for the vindication of order and public law, but likewise to secure on the behalf of my subjects protection for life and property and personal liberty of action, subject to the primary and imperious obligations to which I have just referred. I continue to desire not less than heretofore to prosecute the removal of inconveniences and work of legislative improvement in Ireland as well as Great Britian. The Irish land act of 1870 has been productive of great benefits and has much contributed to the security and comparative well being of the occupiers [illegible] diminishing the [illegible] of property [illegible] will require the removal [illegible] view of all the obstacles [illegible] tions on the ownership of property [illegible] provision for the security [illegible] volved. A measure will be submitted to you for the establishment of county government in Ireland founded upon representative principles and framed with a double view of confirming control over expenditure and supplying a yet more serious want by extending the formation of habits of local self-government. She enumerates the different matters of English domestic policy which will be laid before parliament and concludes with the benediction and the commendation of her people to Divine care.

Trifling Traversers.

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Lord Beaconsfield's Debt and Tribute to Women of Wealth.

That Benjamin Disraeli has always been a sort of ladies' man, says Rev. Reuben Thomas in the Independent, is matter of current gossip in well-informed circles. That by the help of a loving lady's purse he won his way into parliament and society generally is also well known. In "Endymion" he makes public confession of the obligation under which he lies to the fair sex. Whoever may doubt the generosity of high born and wealthy ladies, the author of "Endymion" can never be of their number. One can not help feeling a peculiar sort of interest in a man who in his old age can use his leisure time to render profuse acknowledgments to that section of society by whose help he has climbed the ladder to fame and fortune. There is a dash of chivalry in it which will make the earl still more dear to his many lady friends in that aristocratic section of society in which he moves, and about whose gayety, splendor and fascination he is never tired of writing.

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From the Leadville Democrat.

Governor Routt has a very excellent opportunity to determine who his friends are in all this racket about a cabinet appointment.

The making [illegible] is an in[illegible]dustry which [illegible]

Legislation in favor of the Deaf Mute Institute would meet with the approval of the people of this county and state.

The Truth seems [illegible] gotten into a worse muddle than ever by its explanation of the Mores [illegible] story seems to be an con[illegible]

[illegible] his novel, [illegible] and abetting the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Denver [illegible] Mayor [illegible] of [illegible] marks we [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] sent [illegible] considered [illegible] six times [illegible] weeks of the session, [illegible] seventy [illegible] this second [illegible]

Colorado's granger [illegible] is [illegible] first crying [illegible] the state. Mr. [illegible] this year $500,000, and [illegible] for New York. California will soon wake up [illegible] bloated bondholders [illegible] monopolists [illegible]

General [illegible] great deal of [illegible] closing up [illegible] of the soldier [illegible] showed there [illegible] remembered [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] Colorado [illegible] marks "The Morn[illegible] attitude of the [illegible] Neither were the people of Sodom and Gomorrah, but fire and brimstone fell all the same. If the [illegible] country [illegible] practice crime under the [illegible] of religion, [illegible] the [illegible] larger than [illegible] till the [illegible]

The New York Tribune gives some interesting [illegible], showing that American [illegible] newspapers [illegible] more [illegible] than the [illegible] cities of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin with a population of 6,000,000, issue [illegible] copies daily, which is a [illegible] copies to each person. New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, with a population of [illegible] 750,000, issue a daily edition of 1,693,000 copies, or at the rate per annum of 145 copies to each person. The American [illegible] issue many more papers. In the British cities named above, there are 30 dailies, while in the American cities though with less population there are 8[illegible]

Our dispatches say that Colorado will not receive an increase in representation in the house until 1884. This is unfortunate [illegible] by that time Colorado will probably have a greater population than eastern states with five representatives. But our present population does not entitle us to more than one. The present number of representatives is 293. This not considered wise to increase this number. This is one to every 168,[illegible] of population. A state to have two representatives should have at least one and a half times this number, or 251,7[illegible]6. Now Colorado's population is only 195 23[illegible]. We had before the census [illegible] the result could not be different from the above. In the dispatches the gains are in democratic states. Republican states lose twelve representatives, and the democratic states lose five. The gains are nine in republican states and eight in democratic states. The net republican loss is therefore three. Another fact to notice is that the gains are entirely in the south and northwest. The south gains seven and the northwest ten.

The press of the state generally is taking a very conservative course regarding railroad legislation. Legislation which shall relieve our merchants from over charges is favored, but such legislation as will [illegible] capital too cautious about extending their lines to the camps in the state seems to meet with opposition. Extensions are now being built to every great camp in the state. Others will be projected as soon as the business invites them. Some of these extensions will soon reach in[illegible] Utah, and New Mexico, and, [illegible] our [illegible] system, will pour an immense trade into Colorado. The [illegible] states [illegible] into [illegible] Certainly [illegible] which [illegible] the state [illegible] to break the [illegible] contrary to common [illegible] it could be done, [illegible] very good general discussion of this question, [illegible] Democrat takes the following sensible view, "[illegible] these circumstances it would be utter folly for the legislature to do anything to chill the ardor of railway enterprise, or worse, stupidly, not to give us legislation, designed to calm the apprehension of those who have embarked their capital in the railway enterprises of the state [illegible] It would be [illegible] for the legislature to enact a law defining just how much profit a man should be allowed to make out of capital invested in mining operations, when it offers him at the same [illegible] no guarantee against loss."

The favor with which the suggestion of Blaine's name for the cabinet is received shows that his influence and popularity is by no means waning. For some reason [illegible] the close of the late campaign, it was supposed that Conkling would virtually name the cabinet. Not that the cabinet would be composed entirely of his personal friends, but that it would not contain anyone personally offensive to him [illegible] personal feeling between the two was very great before the late campaign for the nomination. Senator [illegible] defeated, Conkling in his campaign for the nomination of Grant. This widened the breach, so that there is no man whose appointment to the cabinet would be as distasteful to Conkling. [illegible] matter of justice, Garfield could not overlook Blaine, because of Conkling's personal feeling. The party owes its victory to its leaders and Garfield [illegible] to recognize this [illegible] to be selected [illegible] leaders, [illegible] Mr. Conkling [illegible] name a [illegible] which his [illegible] in the party [illegible]

[illegible] the present legislative [illegible] chambers as will be [illegible] following in the Tribune "[illegible] in the quarters occupied two years ago, [illegible] The hall [illegible] is [illegible] out of the way, while the [illegible] much too small. There are good committee rooms, but this is not considered a sufficiently important feature to neutralize the disadvantages. The movement to go to Walla [illegible] is strongly supported, and it is stated that the contract has already been signed. Colonel [illegible] worth has been very active to secure better quarters for the members."

The Inter Ocean very justly remarks "The democratic press appear to be voicing, with one accord, the outrage of a colored Cadet Whittaker a fair trial. The Missouri Republican whines because men of high rank are chosen for the court martial, and then proceeds, before closing its article, to show that they are [illegible] "carefully selected to accomplish the work wanted." It does grind down to the very soul of these Bourbons when they see a black man in the line of receiving his rights like a ordinary white democrat."

General Grant perpetrated another alleged joke at Mr. Barbour's residence, in Paterson, N. J., recently. He had just seen the elegant stables Mr. Barbour keeps for his fine blooded cows, and said to him, "I now see how it is that you treated your guests with champagne instead of [illegible] "How's that?" asked Mr Barbour. "Why," replied the general, glancing at the cattle, "your milk costs too much!"

"Judicious advertising" is what the Denver News calls the Truth's palpable forgery.

Governor Tabor may not "have to," but the course of human events will decide that important question. In the meantime the News says.

"It should be taken with grains of allowance, the rumor that Lieutenant-Governor Tabor will resign upon the election of a president pro tempore by the senate. In the classical language of the carbonate territory, "He don't have to."

The Globe Democrat says: "The papers are getting more and more enterprising every day. The Christmas number of the New York Commercial Advertiser contains three columns on Judas Iscariot. Considering that the events described occurred in Asia, we are pleased to see an American paper get the first account of it.

How Grant Appointed a Cabinet Officer

Z. L. W. in Providence Press

The Hon. A. T. Akerman, formerly attorney general of the United States, who died at his home in Georgia last week was one of the first public men whose acquaintance I formed when I went to Washington in 1870, and the friendship then established continued throughout his life time. We were companions during one of my first visits to the south, when there was still political chaos from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico and several years later, when Mr Akerman had retired again to private life, and when the affairs of the unhappy southern half of the country had become more settled, I met him in central Georgia, where together we had an opportunity to study some very interesting phases of southern character and society.

Perhaps a word about the man who held so responsible a position in the govern ment may not be without interest to readers of [illegible] He was born in the north but went south [illegible] young man and engaged in school teaching while he continued his study of the law, [illegible] time he was admitted to the bar, and before the war [illegible] a small country practice. He was not a man of brilliant parts, but was a sound, logical thinker and a fair public speaker, but he had never been in public life when General Grant called him into his cabinet, and was not wholly unknown in the north, but had not even a southern fame beyond the limits of his adopted state. I doubt if there was an editor's room this side of Mason's and Dixon's line in which a sketch of the new attorney general could be written when his appointment was announced, and I very well remember the anxious inquiries that were sent from one New York newspaper office to Washington that night, asking who Akerman was.

General Grant's mode of selecting him was characteristic. He had made up his mind to have a southern man in his cabinet, but some objection was raised to every one whose name was suggested and so to get over the difficulty, he finally concluded to select some one against whom no one could say anything, since no one should know anything about him. Just such a man was Mr. Akerman. When General Grant was acting secretary of war, during the Andrew Johnson excitement, Mr. Akerman had visited Washington on legal business, and the General, who formed his acquaintance, conceived a high respect for his legal learning and ability. When he became president, therefore, he appointed him attorney general of the United States, and did it so far as I was ever able to earn, as he did many other things, without consultation with anyone. Then there was perplexity about communicating with him, for no one knew in what part of Georgia Mr. Akerman lived, and when his address had finally been discovered on some document in one of the departments, and a telegraphic dispatch had been sent to him, several days passed before any reply was received.

Mr Akerman described to me once his reception of the appointment. He lived a long distance from the nearest telegraph office, and General Grant's dispatch lay at the point where it was received for at least twenty four hours before any attempt to send it to him was made. Then, when anxious inquiries or an answer began to come from Washington, the operator, having been assured that he would be reimbursed any expense he might incur, hired a negro man to take the important message to Mr Akerman. Mr Akerman said that this colored man rode up to his gate as he was sitting on his porch at about dusk, one evening, and his surprise at reading the message can better be imagined than described. He had sought no office and did not know that he could command political influence enough to get an appointment as an internal revenue agent. He of course accepted, but before he was heard from, the country began to doubt the existence of any such man as Akerman.

Taxed to Death

From the Engineering and Mining Journal

The constitution of Colorado exempts, for two years from 1876, gold and silver mines and mining lands from all taxation, "except on net proceeds or surface improvements." This negative provision permits the legislature to pass laws taxing productive mines. But the legislature has never passed such laws. The Colorado Revenue Laws of 1877, Section V., repeat the words of the constitution, but do not fix the amount of the tax, or the way in which it shall be determined. The Leadville local officials have therefore taken the matter into their own hands, and coolly added to the returns of "personal property," made to them by the mining companies, the total amount of dividends declared during the year ending May 1st, 1880. In one or two cases which have come to our knowledge, in which parties have appeared before the "Board of Equalization" to protest and furnish proof against exorbitant valuation, they have been punished by having their valuation increased, to teach them not to make a fuss. It is stated that the leading companies of Leadville have been taxed from $20,000 to over $30,000 each. We hear a so general complaint from citizens at large, several thousand of whom are reported to have organized to obtain relief from the courts against the reckless oppression of their petty tyrants. The mining companies will also unite to resist it.

Worthy of His Hire

From the Denver Tribune

The first thing which ought to be done is to pay the state officials salaries consistent with their offices. Colorado is in splendid financial condition and she can not afford to allow the miserable pittances which are given to her state officers to be regarded as a just compensation for their services. The governor ought to be paid not less than five thousand dollars a year and the other gentlemen connected with the state government ought to be paid in proportion. No salary ought to be placed lower than three thousand dollars. A well prepared bill on this subject ought to be passed with but little trouble.

Chief Bullion Producer.

Denver News.

Colorado stands at the head of the bullion-producing states, her output of $23,000,000 equaling that of California and Arizona counted together. The development of the great San Juan, which the Denver & Rio Grande will help to accomplish, assures the keeping of this post of honor for many years to come. The old tree-fissure contacts improve with depth.

Opinions On the Governor's Message.

Denver Republican.

Governor Pitkin's second annual message is presented in full in this issue. It is as comprehensive and as exhaustive a message as was ever transmitted to a state legislature. It presents in comparatively brief space the condition of the state, as to its finances, its industries, its material resources, its educational facilities, its means of administering and enforcing the laws, and its methods of care for the helpless. It shows the people what sort of a state they possess, and as it shall be published, it will declare to the world the manner of commonwealth that has grown up in this far western land.

The best recommendation of the message is the one that the criminal laws be so changed that the vilest of murderers cannot escape hanging by pleading guilty, and the state be charged with their support during life or till they escape or are pardoned.

The governor is at some pains to defend the declaration of martial law at Leadville. This is unnecessary. No one disapproves of that, now that the political campaign is over.

The policy of the general government in its dealings with the Utes is sharply and justly criticised.

Denver News

Upon the governor's message, taken as a whole, but one verdict will be rendered at home and abroad. It is a terse and comprehensive presentation of the subjects which concern the commonwealth's prosperity and growth and demand the ear of the general assembly. The recommendations it sets forth are eminently sound, and will, when probed to their bottom facts, commend themselves to the saving good sense of the third legislature and the people at large. The Leadville affair is treated by the governor from the standpoint of alleged necessity rather than the standpoint of law, thus avoiding the brunt of the criticism that was aimed against it, in the press and on the stump, during the canvass last year. While the existence of the necessity is roundly denied, and while no recommendation appears for a change in the law, it is the duty of the legislature to pass upon the one and to defend the other in any action they may take with reference to the bill of expense martial rule brought about. The message will be closely read, generally commended and practically approved.

Denver Tribune

As a whole the document is a gratifying one, and will be pleasant reading to those interested in Colorado's progress. It shows a state which has sprung into commercial prominence in an inconceivably short time in a prosperous light. It shows that under the administration of Governor Pitkin we have steadily progressed and that the forward movement is still in strong progress. It is at once a review and a look into the future, and its plain, practical, common sense will commend it favorably to the people and to their representatives.

Is There a Row.

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Times

There was a time when General Sherman was a very [illegible] in the White House (temperance) [illegible] but I am afraid that time has passed. He used to go in the White House on Sunday evenings and sing hymns as well as anybody, and he had great influence with Mr. Hayes, and what was still better with Mrs. Hayes.

Don't know what has happened, nor that anything has happened, but I put two or three things together. Thing No 1, Sherman did not want Hazen appointed chief signal officer, but he was appointed. Thing No 2, Sherman did not want General Ord retired, and protested against it in a strong letter, still General Ord (more's the pity) was retired. Thing No 3, Sherman did not want Hayes to recommend that Grant be made a captain general, still Hayes did recommend it.

We Told You So.

From the Denver Tribune

The organization of the legislature was completed yesterday and the result is as outlined to the Tribune two or three days ago. There were an unusual number of candidates and the members endured a hard siege from the applicants. Colonel Doe presided over the house yesterday and showed that he was well acquainted with the duties of the office. Hon. Henry Wolcott was elected president pro tem. of the senate on the first ballot. He will made a good officer. The minor selections give general satisfaction. The legislature starts off in good style.

Railroad Earnings.

From the Denver News

The Rio Grande earnings for 1880, showing an increase of $2 224,915 over those of 1879, are a splendid advertisement for this state, and will cause millions of capital to be invested within her borders, not in railroad building alone, but in the development and manufacture of our varied resources.

Indeed?

From the Leadville Chronicle.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE thinks the appointment of Mr. Chaffee as secretary of the interior would be a stain on the administration, and that it would be utterly antagonistic to reform and purity of administration. Indeed!

Denver Assessments.

From the Pueblo Chieftain.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE gives Denver some pretty hard rubs on the assessment of merchandise in that city for 1880. The GAZETTE'S remarks on this subject are terse and to the point, and the line of its argument is well taken.

Crop Prospects.

From the Buffalo Commercial-Advertiser.

The American ice crop is now reported well advanced, and no fears are entertained from the effects of frosts.

Learning to Filibuster.

Toledo Telegram.

The Indians in Washington are rapidly acquiring the conventionalities of public society. They were "too tired" yesterday to talk business with the railroad commissioners.

Captain Jack seems to have been especially successful on his Mexican trip.

John McCullough

New York Letter

McCullough's two weeks of "Virginius" at the Fifth Avenue theatre are going to be simply enormous. This is a surprise to even his warmest admirers; first, because he has never been a drawing star in New York, and, second, because a fortnight's run for a piece as completely worn out as this one is has long been thought impossible. I sat through a part of the performance again last night, and was impossibly more profoundly moved by it than I had been upon the previous occasion. Its manhood is superb, its tenderness touches a responsive chord in every human heart. What I marked most keenly (I sat where I could catch every shade of expression on the faces of the actors) was that there were tears upon McCullough's cheeks, and that both Miss Forsythe and Mrs Foster were crying too. There must be something good and great in a man whose own eyes run over with the emotion which he portrays from night to night, and who can also be so vivid as to make the people weep who have seen him play the part month in and out. The day is not long back since McCullough was only an actor. It is not long ahead when he will become a master. People are not often moved, in this drawing room age, by tragedy of the massive and ringing school. The anguish of a woman of shame—an anguish which she alone is responsible for—finds a readier echo now than that stern pain which the righteous men and women of the sturdy old times were made to suffer. Yet, to-night, when I watched the gallery from my seat down stairs, I saw that every eye was attentively fastened on Virginius, and every face was full of sympathetic interest. There are other tragedians whose acting is admired for its polish; whose conceptions achieve esteem by reason of their subtlety, and whose reading is as sweet and rhythmic as the flow of a southern sea, but there are none [illegible] who come straight up and open the gates of one's heart as this man does. His power is marvelous, and grows stronger every day.

Sarah Bernhardt's Sister

Mlle. Jeanne Bernhardt, accompanied only by a maid servant, arrived in this city yesterday morning, says the New York World, by the French line steamer Labrador. She was met at the pier of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique by Mme Guerard, Mlle Sarah Bernhardt's companion, who had come on from Boston the evening before, and with out a few moments' delay from the customs inspectors they drove at once to the Albemarle Hotel, where they were [illegible] by a reporter [illegible] the 2 o'clock train for Boston. Jeanne Bernhardt very strikingly resembles her elder sister, but is not quite as slender or quite as tall. Her complexion is clear and rather light, and her hair a yellow brown, the brown shades predominating. Her cheeks are full, relieving the prominence of the cheek bones, and the [illegible] and wan appearance of Mlle Sarah are entirely wanting. Indeed, Mlle Jeanne appeared the picture of vivacity and health. Her voice is rich and strong and her laugh hearty and irresistible. She was dressed in olive green, the trimming being Turkish red and yellow. A plush Duchess of Devonshire hat sat jauntily on her head, surmounted by a large imitation cockatoo red and yellow-red bird. Her dress, of dark olive green color, was of shaggy cloth with a front of red and yellow braid. The sleeves were short, and long thread gloves covered her plump arm nearly to the elbow. Across the back of the chair hung a long olive-green oak lined and trimmed with fur.

Irving in England,

Washington Irving, says the London Times, seems to be growing again into favor, or, as it were more just to say, into popularity, for he could never be out of favor with those who know him. "It was but the other day we noticed the superb library edition of his collected works which is in course of publication, and separate editions of particular works have been prominent features of Christmas literature for several seasons past. 'Little Britain' is an account of the society of a quaint old district in London, deriving its name from having been in times long gone by the residence of the Dukes of Brittany. It is rich with that delicate humor and nice observation which distinguish all Mr Irving's works, while on the charm of that beautiful style, which, while at every page recalling memories of Goldsmith and Addison, is yet all the writer's own, it is unnecessary to dilate"

Some incidents in the life of Mrs Kate Chase Sprague are recalled by her recent application for divorce. Her father used to be amused in telling one. On the occasion of a large party Mrs Sprague sent for her coachman and told him what duties she expected of him—either to open the door or assist in the cloak room. The coachman demurred, and impudently answered that he was hired to drive the horses, and not to help in the house. 'Very well," said my lady Katherine "have my carriage at the door at 8 o'clock." At 8 the carriage drove up, "Blanket the horses and wait until I send further word," was sent out to the liveried magnifico on the box. From 8 of a chill winter evening until 2 of a still colder morning coachee sat with stiffening arms on his box, and when the last guest had gone his orders came to drive to the stable. A madder man never held a rein than the darkey on the box, but a meeker one never begged the Madame to retain him, and expiated his offense by the most perfect obedience forever after.

Maggie Barrett, a young pupil in one of the Cincinnati public schools, recently wrote a letter to the poet Holmes, in connection with the Holmes celebration, and received the following reply:

BOSTON, December 20, 1880.

My Dear Miss Maggie: I thank you for your pleasant letter. We poets do not always make our verses as easily as sliding down hill, or "coasting," as eastern bred boys call it. So you will take a verse I wrote long ago instead of a new one, which I will copy for you on the next page. Very truly your friend,

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

"And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree,
In the spring,
Let me smile as I do now,
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling"

The Bandit Cota and His Career.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Mention has already been made of the arrest, on a warrant issued by Governor Perkins upon a requisition from the government of Lower California, of Clodimero Cota, and his incarceration upon the Mexican man of war Democrata, now awaiting departure for Mexico. Cota was once an ambitious man, of great influence in Lower California, and has had an adventurous career. He is a nephew of General Emmanuel Marquez, of the Mexican army, is about fifty years old, tall and well built, and of handsome appearance. His career as a bandit is perhaps due mainly, to circumstances which defeated his ambitious projects in affairs of state. He aspired to be governor of California, which he proposed to govern as a province of his own. With this project in view, he was a faithful follower of Lerdo and an uncompromising enemy of Diaz. Upon the accession of the latter to the presidency of the republic he lost most of his followers and all hopes of success as a revolutionist. He refused to surrender, however, and became an outlaw. From this it was but a step to the life of a bandit, and he became a terror to the merchants and the peaceable and wealthy people all over Lower California.

He recently kidnapped wealthy persons and held them for ransom after the manner of Italian brigands, and pillaged a great many small towns along the coast, retreating to the mountains when the opposition became too strong for him. His band, which six years ago numbered about two hundred men, by losses in his various predatory incursions and desertions became reduced, until about a month and a half ago he disbanded the remnant and with two of his more trusty lieutenants, fled to San Francisco. A published sensational story, which charges him with stealing and carrying away a wealthy Spanish lady, to the mountains, is said by well informed Spaniards to be untrue. His operations have been directed principally against the wealthy, and he has many friends among the poor people. Although he made a great a great deal of money in his raids, he always scattered it with a lavish hand and among the criminal classes was the beau ideal of a bandit [illegible] However, the reigning powers in Mexico and the business portion of the state are very bitter against him. People who are familiar with his standing in Lower California express the opinion that if he reaches there, he will be speedily tried, convicted and shot.

Upon being transferred to the Mexican man-of-war Cota was recognized by the officers as the leader of what is known as the Marquez Revolution in Lower California. In his bandit career, at the head of about two hundred and fifty filibusters and guerrillas, flourishing towns, villages and haciendas were burned and destroyed. During one raid on the town of Loretto they tied an old man to a tree, and some of the gang are said to have outraged the three daughters of the helpless victim. The gang was finally broken up, what was left of it, by a strong force of government troops and some of the survivors are said to have fled into Arizona prior to the departure of their leader for San Francisco.

Mr Gladstone's Health.

London Letter

It's very hard them kind of folks won't let a body be. By "them kind of folks" I mean the conservative inventors of society paragraphs who will have it in spite of all temptations to tell the truth that Mr Gladstone's health is again the cause of much anxiety amongst his friends. Naturally his health is and will be a matter about which they will concern themselves, but the impression sought to be conveyed, that the Premier is again unwell, is not like the stories in the Religious Tract Society's annals, founded on fact. He is very well indeed. He withstood the temptation of a dinner with Her Majesty at Windsor Castle the other day—he and his wife were invited—on the score of his being in the country. In fact he is at Hawarden, and I am assured by a journalistic friend of mine who met him walking through the village a few days since that for a man who is worked so incessantly he wears an aspect of marvelous vigor."

Mt Washington in November

Summit Mt. W., Correspondence of the Hartford Times.

The highest wind in November—so far as could be noted, amidst the over loading frostwork which is now piled up over everything—was on the 21st, when the wind blew (at zero) at the rate of 105 miles per hour. It was from the northwest. At the same time the barometer was the lowest of the month—28 326. The monthly range of the barometer was 1 136. On the 7th, at noon, was recorded the highest temperature—47, the lowest was 16° below zero, on the 23d. Northwest was the prevalent wind, as usual. It is an Arctic and wintry scene. In winter these mountains are not so white on the west slope, as in the last of March and in April, because the fury of the prevalent wind fairly blows bare the masses of jagged rocks of which the mountains are built, leaving the rough tops clean of snow while the hollows between the individual rocks are full of it. This gives to the whole range, viewed from most points on the west or northwest side, a kind of speckled look in winter. But toward spring—say in April—the snow, less dry, remains in mass, defying the wind, and then the mountains shine resplendent in their white robes from base to summit. On the Glenn House side (toward the sea) the white aspect prevails throughout the winter.

The Wife of the President Elect

Mrs. Garfield will not let her picture be sold. They say it is not modesty, but ugliness.—[Exchange.

This is erroneous. Mrs Garfield, if her girlhood may be taken as an indication of the kind of matron she would develop into, must be a very comely woman. She was at nineteen, one of the sweetest looking of girls. Brown hair, pure peach-blow blonde complexion, blue eyes, regular features and a thoughtful, quiet expression, do not make the outfit of a dashing belle, but they would certainly relieve their possessor from the charge of "ugliness." It is a tremendous leap in the fortunes of the quiet, domestic, studious farmer's daughter of twenty-five years ago which makes her mistress of the White House, "the first lady in the land," but she will be equal to the duty.—Chattanooga Times (dem.), Dec. 2[illegible]

The making of guns in Dublin is an industry which is now overdone

Legislation in favor of the Deaf-Mute Institute would meet with the approval of the people of this county and state.

The Truth seems to have gotten into a worse muddle than ever by its explanation of the Morey forgery. The story seems to be inconsistent upon its face

Judge Tourgee [illegible] dramatizing his novel, "A Fool's Errand," [illegible] calling "Hands off," to all persons aiding and abetting the bringing out of [illegible] version.

The [illegible] its old [illegible] make an [illegible] officer.

The Herald [illegible] ment that Governor Pitkin will appoint [illegible] J. Gavisk as his private secretary. This is an appointment which will be beyond criticism.

The Denver News is rather severe on Mayor Sopris. It says: "After his speech of Tuesday Mayor Sopris can hardly claim "Old Fruit" as one of his titles. His remarks were too flowery for that."

Mr. Conger deserves the election of senator from Michigan, if much speaking be considered a requisite. The record shows that he addressed the house ninety-six times the first week of the session, and seventy-four times the second week.

California's granger legislation is fast driving all capital from the state. Mr. Crocker was taxed this year $500,000, and has concluded to leave for New York. California will soon wake up and offer bloated bondholders and monopolists premiums to live in the state.

General Butler has had a great deal of praise for certain acts of his in closing up his accounts as treasurer of the soldiers' home fund. The Boston Transcript says that he only paid over the funds in his possession which the auditor showed were due. However, it should be remembered some men deserve great praise for being honest.

The Cincinnati Commercial truly says: "If General Garfield should call Senator Bruce into the cabinet, and he might go further and fare worse, and the next house should not lynch the bright colored man, who was swindled out of an election in the Mississippi shoestring district, the colored voters would not have occasion to complain of want of recognition by the new administration."

The selection of Senator Bruce for a cabinet position would in many respects be a just one. He would represent the greater part of the republican party in the south. In the senate he has conducted himself with great ability and dignity. Even southern democrats have overcome their race prejudices sufficiently to recommend him. His selection would be a happy solution of the vexed question of a southern representative in the cabinet.

The editor of the Register Call makes the following [illegible] edifying remarks: "The Mormon paper of Salt Lake says: 'The Mormon people are not scared at the attitude of the president.' No! Neither were the people of Sodom and Gomorrah; but fire and brimstone fell all the same. If 'the Latter-day Saints' know of any country where they can practice crime under the cloak of religion, the sooner they set about moving the better. The storm-cloud is bigger than any man's hand now. Colorado might fill the bill.'"

The New York Tribune gives some interesting statistics, showing that American daily newspapers issue more papers than the English dailies do. London, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin with a population of 6,000,000, issue 1,994,000 copies daily, which is a yearly issue of 103 copies to each person. New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, with a population of 3,750,000, issue a daily edition of 1,693,000 copies, or at the rate per annum of 140 copies to each person. The Americans issue many more papers. In the British cities named above, there are 50 dailies, while in the American cities though with less population there are 89.

Our dispatches show that Colorado will not receive an increase in representation in the house until 1891. This is unfortunate. By that time Colorado will probably have a greater population than eastern states with five representatives. But our present population does not entitle us to more than one. The present number of representatives is 293. It is not considered wise to increase this number. This is one to every 168,498 of population. A state to have two representatives should have at least one and a half times this number, or 251,746. Now Colorado's population is only 193,234. We held before the census that the result could not be different from the above. In the dispatches the gains are in democratic states. Republican states lose twelve representatives, and the democratic states lose five. The gains are nine in republican states and eight in democratic states. The net republican loss is therefore three. Another fact to notice is that the gains are entirely in the south and northwest. The south gains seven and the northwest ten.

The press of the state generally is taking a very conservative course regarding railroad legislation. Legislation which shall relieve our merchants from over charges is favored, but such legislation as will make capital too cautious about extending their lines to all camps in the state seems to meet with opposition. Extensions are now being built to every great camp in the state. Others will be projected as soon as the business invites them. Some of these extensions will soon reach [illegible] New Mexico, and, being a part of our local system, will pour an immense trade into Colorado. The only legislation affecting rates yet suggested [illegible] affect the local lines exclusively [illegible] disadvantage as compared with the foreign lines coming into [illegible] legislation which [illegible] the [illegible] local independent [illegible] not be in the interest of the [illegible]. It would undoubtedly be [illegible] for Colorado to break the eastern pool. As this is contrary to common law, it could be done, if at all, without any special legislation. In a very good general discussion of this question, the Leadville Democrat takes the following sensible view: "Under all these circumstances it would be utter folly for the legislature to do anything to chill the ardor of railway enterprise, or worse, stupidity not to give us legislation, designed to calm the apprehension of those who have embarked their capital in the railway enterprises of the state. It would be arrant folly for the legislature to enact a law defining just how much profit a man should be allowed to make out of capital invested in mining operations, when it offers him at the same time no guarantee against loss."

The favor with which the suggestion of Blaine's name for the cabinet is received shows that his influence and popularity is by no means waning. For some reason directly after the close of the late campaign, it was supposed that Conkling would virtually name the cabinet. Not that the cabinet would be composed entirely of his personal friends, but that it would not contain anyone personally offensive to him. The personal feeling between the two was very great before the late campaign for the nomination. Senator Blaine defeated Conkling in his campaign for the nomination of Grant. This widened the breach, so that there is no man whose appointment to the cabinet would be as distasteful to Conkling. Still as a matter of justice, Garfield could not overlook Blaine, because of Conkling's personal feeling. The party owes its victory to all its leaders, and Garfield evidently intends to recognize this fact. He must do justly to be respected. If he makes up his cabinet to suit all leaders, it will be composed of nonentities. Mr. Conkling, however, will probably name a cabinet office, a priviledge which his representative position in the party entitles him to.

It seems that the present legislative quarters are rather cramped as will be seen from the following in the Tribune: "The legislature will probably go back in the quarters occupied two years ago in a short time. The building now used is regarded as too far out of the way, while the halls are much too small. There are good committee rooms, but this is not considered a sufficiently important feature to neutralize the disadvantages. The movement to go to Walhalla is strongly supported, and it is stated that the contract has already been signed. Colonel Ellsworth has been very active to secure better quarters for the members."

The Inter Ocean very justly remarks: "The democratic press appear to be voicing, with one accord, the outrage of allowing Cadet Whittaker a fair trial. The Missouri Republican whines because men of high rank are chosen for the court martial, and then proceeds, before closing its article, to show that they are low-lived villains, "carefully selected to accomplish the work wanted." It does grind down to the very soul of these Bourbons when they see a black man in the line of receiving his rights like a lordly white democrat."

General Grant perpetrated another alleged joke at Mr. Barbour's residence, in Paterson, N. J., recently. He had just seen the elegant stables Mr. Barbour keeps for his fine blooded cows, and said to him, "I now see how it is that you treated your guests with champagne instead of milk." "How's that?" asked Mr. Barbour. "Why," replied the general, glancing at the cattle, "your milk costs too much!"

"Judicious advertising" is what the Denver News calls the Truth's palpable forgery.

Governor Tabor may not "have to," but the course of human events will decide that important question. In the meantime the News says:

"It should be taken with grains of allowance, the rumor that Lieutenant-Governor Tabor will resign upon the election of a president pro tempore by the senate. In the classical language of the carbonate territory, "He don't have to."

The Globe Democrat says: "The papers are getting more and more enterprising every day. The Christmas number of the New York Commercial Advertiser contains three columns on Judas Iscariot. Considering that the events described occurred in Asia, we are pleased to see an American paper get the first account of it.

How Grant Appointed a Cabinet Officer.

Z. L. W. in Providence Press.

The Hon. A. K. Ackerman, formerly attorney-general of the United States, who died at his home in Georgia last week was one of the first public men whose acquaintance I formed when I went to Washington in 1870, and the friendship then established continued throughout his life time. We were companions during one of my first visits to the south, when there was still political chaos from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico; and several years later, when Mr. Ackerman had retired again to private life, and when the affairs of the unhappy southern half of the country had become more settled, I met him in central Georgia, where together we had an opportunity to study some very interesting phases of southern character and society.

Perhaps a word about the man who held so responsible a position in the government may not be without interest to readers of the press. He was born in the north but went south while yet a young man and engaged in school teaching while he continued his study of the law. In due time he was admitted to the bar, and, before the war, had a small country practice. He was not a man of brilliant parts, but was a sound, logical thinker and a fair public speaker, but he had never been in public life when General Grant called him into his cabinet, and was not wholly unknown in the north, but had not even a southern fame beyond the limits of his adopted state. I doubt if there was an editor's room this side of Mason's and Dixon's line in which a sketch of the new attorney general could be written when his appointment was announced, and I very well remember the anxious inquiries that were sent from one New York newspaper office to Washington that night, asking who Akerman was.

General Grant's mode of selecting him was characteristic. He had made up his mind to have a southern man in his cabinet, but some objection was raised to every one whose name was suggested, and so to get over the difficulty, he finally concluded to select some one against whom no one could say anything, since no one should know anything about him. Just such a man was Mr. Akerman. When General Grant was acting secretary of war, during the Andrew Johnson excitement, Mr. Akerman had visited Washington on legal business, and the General, who formed his acquaintance, conceived a high respect for his legal learning and ability. When he became president, therefore, he appointed him attorney general of the United States, and did it, so far as I was ever able to learn, as he did many other things, without consultation with anyone. Then there was perplexity about communicating with him, for no one knew in what part of Georgia Mr. Akerman lived, and when his address had finally been discovered on some document in one of the departments, and a telegraphic dispatch had been sent to him, several days passed before any reply was received.

Mr. Akerman described to me once his reception of the appointment. He lived a long distance from the nearest telegraph office, and General Grant's dispatch lay at the point where it was received for at least twenty-four hours before any attempt to send it to him was made. Then, when anxious inquiries for an answer began to come from Washington, the operator, having been assured that he would be reimbursed any expense he might incur, hired a negro man to take the important message to Mr. Akerman. Mr. Akerman said that this colored man rode up to his gate as he was sitting on his porch at about dusk, one evening, and his surprise at reading the message can better be imagined than described. He had sought no office and did not know that he could command political influence enough to get an appointment as an internal revenue agent. He of course accepted, but before he was heard from, the country began to doubt the existence of any such man as Akerman.

Taxed to Death.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

The constitution of Colorado exempts, for two years from 1876, gold and silver mines and mining lands from all taxation, "except on net proceeds or surface improvements." This negative provision permits the legislature to pass laws taxing productive mines. But the legislature has never passed such laws. The Colorado Revenue Laws of 1877, Section V., repeat the words of the constitution, but do not fix the amount of the tax, or the way in which it shall be determined. The Leadville local officials have therefore taken the matter into their own hands, and coolly added to the returns of "personal property," made to them by the mining companies, the total amount of dividends declared during the year ending May 1st, 1880. In one or two cases which have come to our knowledge, in which parties have appeared before the "Board of Equalization" to protest and furnish proof against exorbitant valuation, they have been punished by having their valuation increased, to teach them not to make a fuss. It is stated that the leading companies of Leadville have been taxed from $20,000 to over $30,000 each. We hear also general complaint from citizens at large, several thousand of whom are reported to have organized to obtain relief from the courts against the reckless oppression of their petty tyrants. The mining companies will also unite to resist it.

Worthy of His Hire.

From the Denver Tribune.

The first thing which ought to be done is to pay the state officials salaries consistent with their offices. Colorado is in splendid financial condition and she can not afford to allow the miserable pittances which are given to her state officers to be regarded as a just compensation for their services. The governor ought to be paid not less than five thousand dollars a year and the other gentlemen connected with the state government ought to be paid in proportion. No salary ought to be placed lower than three thousand dollars. A well prepared bill on this subject ought to be passed with but little trouble.

Chief Bullion Producer.

Denver News.

Colorado stands at the head of the bullion-producing states, her output of $23,000,000 equalling that of California and Arizona counted together. The development of the great San Juan, which the Denver & Rio Grande will help to accomplish, assures the keeping of this post of honor for many years to come. The old true-fissure counties improve with depth.

Opinions On the Governor's Message.

Denver Republican.

Governor Pitkin's second annual message is presented in full in this issue. It is a comprehensive and as exhaustive a message as was ever transmitted to a state legislature. It presents in comparatively brief space the condition of the state, as to its finances, its industries, its material resources, its educational facilities, its means of administering and enforcing the laws, and its methods of care for the helpless. It shows the people what sort of a state they possess, and as it shall be published, it will picture to the world the manner of commonwealth that has grown up in this far western land.

The best recommendation of the message is the one that the criminal laws be so changed that the vilest of murders cannot escape hanging by pleading guilty, and the state be charged with their support during life or till they escape or are pardoned

The governor is at some pains to defend the declaration of martial law at Leadville. This is unnecessary. No one disapproves of that, now that the political campaign is over.

The policy of the general government in its dealings with the Utes is sharply and justly criticised.

Denver News.

Upon the governor's message, taken as a whole, but one verdict will be rendered at home and abroad. It is a terse and comprehensive presentation of the subjects which concern the commonwealth's prosperity and growth and demand the ear of the general assembly. The recommendations it sets forth are all eminently sound, and will, when probed to their bottom facts, commend themselves to the saving good sense of the third legislature and the people at large. The Leadville affair is treated by the governor from the standpoint of alleged necessity rather than the standpoint of law, thus avoiding the brunt of the criticism that was aimed against it, in the press and on the stump, during the canvass last year. While the existence of the necessity is roundly denied, and while no recommendation appears for a change in the law, it is the duty of the legislature to pass upon the one and to defend the other in any action they may take with reference to the bill of expense martial rule brought about. The message will be closely read, generally commended and practically approved.

Denver Tribune.

As a whole the document is a gratifying one, and will be pleasant reading to those interested in Colorado's progress. It shows a state which has sprung into commercial prominence in an inconceivably short time in a prosperous light. It shows that under the administration of Governor Pitkin we have steadily progressed and that the forward movement is still in strong progress. It is at once a review and a look into the future, and its plain, practical common sense will commend it favorably to the people and to their representatives.

Is There a Row.

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

There was a time when General Sherman was a very big toad in the White House (temperance) puddle, but I am afraid that time has passed. He used to go in the White House of Sunday evenings and sing hymns as well as anybody, and he had great influence with Mr. Hayes, and what was still better with Mrs. Hayes. I don't know what has happened, nor that anything has happened, but I put two or three things together. Thing No. 1, Sherman did not want Hazen appointed chief signal officer, but he was appinted. Thing No. 2, Sherman did not want General Ord retired, and protested against it in a strong letter; still General Ord (more's the pity) was retired. Thing No. 3, Sherman did not want Hayes to recommend that Grant be made a captain général; still Hayes did recommend it.

We Told You So.

From the Denver Tribune.

The organization of the legislature was completed yesterday and the result is as outlined to the Tribune two or three days ago. There were an unusual number of candidates and the members endured a hard siege from the applicants. Colonel Doe presided over the house yesterday and showed that he was well acquainted with the duties of the office. Hon. Henry Wolcott was elected president pro tem. of the senate on the first ballot. He will made a good officer. The minor selections give general satisfaction. The legislature starts off in good style.

Railroad Earnings.

From the Denver News.

The Rio Grande earnings for 1880, showing an increase of $2,224,915 over those of 1879, are a splendid advertisement for this state, and will cause millions of capital to be invested within her borders, not in railroad building alone, but in the development and manufacture of our varied resources.

Indeed?

From the Leadville Chronicle.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE thinks the appointment of Mr. Chaffee as secretary of the interior would be a stain on the administration, and that it would be utterly antagonistic to reform and purity of administration. Indeed!

Denver Assessments.

From the Pueblo Chieftain.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE gives Denver some pretty hard rubs on the assessment of merchandise in that city for 1880. The GAZETTE'S remarks on this subject are terse and to the point, and the line of its argument is well taken.

Crop Prospects.

From the Buffalo Commercial-Advertiser.

The American ice crop is now reported well advanced, and no fears are entertained from the effects of frosts.

Learning to Filibuster.

Toledo Telegram.

The Indians in Washington are rapidly acquiring the conventionalities of public society. They were "too tired" yesterday to talk business with the railroad commissioners.

Captain Eads seems to have been especially successful on his Mexican trip.

John McCullough

New York Letter.

McCullough's two weeks of "Virginius" at the Fifth Avenue theatre, are going to be simply enormous. This is a surprise to even his warmest admirers; first, because he has never been a drawing star in New York, and, second, because a fortnight's run for a piece as completely worn out as this one is has long been thought impossible. I sat through a part of the performance again last night, and was if possible more profoundly moved by it than I had been upon the previous occasion. Its manhood is superb; its tenderness touches a responsive chord in every human heart. What I marked most keenly (I sat where I could catch every shade of expression on the face of the actors) was that there were tears upon McCullough's cheeks, and that both Miss Forsythe and Mrs. Foster were crying too. There must be something good and great in a man whose own eyes run over with the emotion which he portrays from night to night, and who can also be so vivid as to made the people weep who have seen him play the part month in and out. The day is not long back since McCullough was only an actor. It is not long ahead when he will become a master. People are not often moved, in this drawing room age, by tragedy of the massive and ringing school. The anguish of a woman of shame—an anguish which she alone is responsible for—finds a readier echo now than that stern pain which the righteous men and women of the sturdy old times were made to suffer. Yet, tonight, when I watched the gallery from my seat down stairs, I saw that every eye was attentively fastened on Virginius, and every face was full of sympathetic interest. There are other tragedians whose acting is admired for its polish; whose conceptions achieve esteem by reason of their subtlety, and whose reading is as sweet and rhythmic as the flow of a southern sea, but there are none I can recall who come straight up and open the gates of one's heart as this man does. His power is marvelous, and grows stronger every day.

Sarah Bernhardt's Sister.

Mlle. Jeanne Bernhardt, accompanied only by a maid servant, arrived in this city yesterday morning, says the New York World, by the French line steamer Labrador. She was met at the pier of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique by Mme. Guenard, Mlle Sarah Bernhardt's companion who had come on from Boston the evening before, and with but a few moments' delay from the customs inspectors they drove at once to the Albemarle Hotel, where they were found later by a reporter making ready to take the 4 o'clock train for Boston. Jeanne Bernhardt very strikingly resembles her elder sister, but is not quite as slender or quite as tall. Her complexion is clear and rather light, and her hair a yellow brown, the brown shades predominating. Her cheeks are full, relieving the prominence of the cheek bones, and the hectic flush and wan appearance of Mlle. Sarah are entirely wanting. Indeed, Mlle Jeanne suggested the picture of vivacity and health. Her voice is rich and strong, and her laugh hearty and irresistible. She was dressed in olive-green, the trimming being Turkish red and yellow. A plush Duchess of Devonshire hat sat jauntily on her head, surmounted by a large imitation cockleshell and yellow-red bird. Her dress, of dark olive green color, was of shaggy cloth with a front of red and yellow plaid. The sleeves were short, and long thread gloves covered her plump arm nearly to the elbow. Across the back of the chair hung a long olive-green cloak lined and trimmed with fur.

Irving in England,

Washington Irving, says the London Times, seems to be growing again into favor, or, as it were more just to say, into popularity, for he could never be out of favor with those who know him. "It was but the other day we noticed the superb library edition of his collected works which is in course of publication, and separate editions of particular works have been prominent features of Christmas literature for several seasons past. 'Little Britain' is an account of the society of a quaint old district in London, deriving its name from having been in times long gone by the residence of the dukes of Brittany. It is rich with that delicate humor and nice observation which distinguish all Mr. Irving's works, while on the charm of that beautiful style, which, while at every page recalling memories of Goldsmith and Addison, is yet all the writer's own, it is unnecessary to dilate."

Some incidents in the life of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague are recalled by her recent application for divorce. Her father used to be amused in telling one. On the occasion of a large party Mrs. Sprague sent for her coachman and told him what duties she expected of him—either to open the door or assist in the cloak room. The coachman demurred, and impudently answered that he was hired to drive the horses, and not to help in the house. "Very well," said my lady Katherine, "have my carriage at the door at 8 o'clock." At 8 the carriage drove up. "Blanket the horses and wait until I send further word," was sent out to the liveried magnifico on the box. From 8 of a chill winter evening until 2 of a still colder morning coachee sat with stiffening arms on his box, and when the last guest had gone his orders came to drive to the stable. A madder man never held a rein than the darkey on the box, but a meeker one never begged the Madame to retain him, and expiated his offense by the most perfect obedience forever after.

Maggie Barrett, a young pupil in one of the Cincinnati public schools, recently wrote a letter to the poet Holmes, in connection with the Holmes celebration, and received the following reply:

BOSTON, December 20, 1880.

My Dear Miss Maggie: I thank you for your pleasant letter. We poets do not always make our verses as easily as sliding down hill, or "coasting," as eastern bred boys call it. So you will take a verse I wrote long ago instead of a new one, which I will copy for you on the next page. Very truly your friend,

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

"And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree,
In the spring,
Let me smile as I do now,
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling"

The Bandit Cota and His Career.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Mention has already been made of the arrest, on a warrant issued by Governor Perkins upon a requisition from the government of Lower California, of Clodimero Cota, and his incarceration upon the Mexican man-of-war Democrata, now awaiting departure for Mexico. Cota was once an ambitious man, of great influence in Lower California, and has had an adventurous career. He is a nephew of General Emmanual Markes, of the Mexican army, is about fifty years old, tall and well built, and of handsome appearance. His career as a bandit is perhaps due mainly to circumstances which defeated his ambitious projects in affairs of state. He aspired to be governor of California, which he proposed to govern as a province of his own. With this project in view, he was a faithful follower of Lerdo and an uncompromising enemy of Diaz. Upon the accession of the latter to the presidency of the republic he lost most of his followers and all hopes of success as a revolutionist. He refused to surrender, however, and became an outlaw. From this it was but a step to the life of a bandit, and he became a terror to the merchants and the peaceable and wealthy people all over Lower California.

He frequently kidnapped wealthy persons and held them for ransom after the manner of Italian brigands, and pillaged a great many small towns along the coast, retreating to the mountains when the opposition became too strong for him. His band, which six years ago numbered about two hundred men, by losses in his various predatory incursions and desertions became reduced, until about a month and a half ago he disbanded the remnant and with two of his more trusty lieutenants, fled to San Francisco. A published sensational story, which charges him with stealing and carrying away a wealthy Spanish lady, to the mountains, is said by well informed Spaniards to be untrue. His operations have been directed principally against the wealthy, and he has many friends among the poor people. Although he made a great a great deal of money in his raids, he always scattered it with a lavish hand and among the criminal classes was the beau ideal of a bandit chief. However, the reigning powers in Mexico and the business portion of the state are very bitter against him. People who are familiar with his standing in Lower California express the opinion that if he reaches there, he will be speedily tried, convicted and shot.

Upon being transferred to the Mexican man-of-war Cota was recognized by the officers as the leader of what is known as the Marquez Revolution in Lower California. In his bandit career, at the head of about two hundred and fifty filibusters and guerrillas, flourishing towns, villages and haciendas were burned and destroyed. During one raid on the town of Loretto they tied an old man to a tree, and some of the gang are said to have outraged the three daughters of the helpless victim. The gang was finally broken up, what was left of it, by a strong force of government troops, and some of the survivors are said to have fled into Arizona prior to the departure of their leader for San Francisco.

Mr. Gladstone's Health.

London Letter.

"It's very hard them kind of folks won't let a body be. By 'them kind of folks' I mean the conservative inventors of society paragraphs who will have it in spite of all temptations to tell the truth that Mr. Gladstone's health is again the cause of much anxiety amongst his friends. Naturally his health is and will be a matter about which they will concern themselves; but the impression sought to be conveyed, that the Premier is again unwell, is not like the stories in the Religious Tract Society's annals, founded on fact. He is very well indeed. He withstood the temptation of a dinner with Her Majesty at Windsor Castle the other day—he and his wife were invited—on the score of his being in the country. In fact he is at Hawarden, and I am assured by a journalistic friend of mine who met him walking through the village a few days since that for a man who is worked so incessantly he wears an aspect of marvelous vigor."

Mt. Washington in November.

Summit Mt. W., Correspondence of the Hartford Times.

The highest wind in November—so far as could be noted, amidst the overloading frostwork which is now piled up over everything—was on the 21st, when the wind blew (at zero) at the rate of 105 miles per hour. It was from the northwest. At the same time the barometer was the lowest of the month—28.326. The monthly range of the barometer was 1.136. On the 7th, at noon, was recorded the highest temperature—47°; the lowest was 16° below zero, on the 23d. Northwest was the prevalent wind, as usual. It is an Arctic and wintry scene. In winter these mountains are not so white on the west slope, as in the last of March and in April, because the fury of the prevalent wind fairly blows bare the masses of jagged rocks of which the mountains are built, leaving the rough tops clean of snow while the hollows between the individual rocks are full of it. This gives to the whole range, viewed from most points on the west or northwest side, a kind of speckled look in winter. But toward spring—say in April—the snow, less dry, remains in mass, defying the wind, and then the mountains shine resplendent in their white robes from base to summit. On the Glen House side (toward the sea) the white aspect prevails throughout the winter.

The Wife of the President Elect.

Mrs. Garfield will not let her picture be sold. They say it is not modesty, but ugliness.—[Exchange.

This is erroneous. Mrs. Garfield, if her girlhood may be taken as an indication of the kind of matron she would develop into, must be a very comely woman. She was at nineteen, one of the sweetest looking of girls. Brown hair, pure peach-blow blonde complexion, blue eyes, regular features and a thoughtful, quiet expression, do not make the outfit of a dashing belle, but they would certainly relieve their possessor from the charge of "ugliness." It is a tremendous leap in the fortunes of the quiet, domestic, studious farmer's daughter of twenty-five years ago which makes her mistress of the White House, "the first lady in the land," but she will be equal to the duty.—[Chattanooga Times (dem.), Dec. 1.

So General McDowell did not vote after all. This spoils all the romance of the last election.

We give elsewhere a large mass of statistics gathered from different state papers, which are exceedingly valuable.

The Denver Republican rightly concludes that parts of Arapahoe's assessment are "not only swindles, but absurdities."

The Denver Inter Ocean has come out with an address to General Garfield, asking for the appointment of ex Governor Routt to the cabinet.

It is said to be decided that Blaine will go into Garfield's cabinet. This is improbable. In that office Blaine could have no opportunity to show his brilliant powers.

If the assessment is true Colorado Springs is richer than Denver. If it is not true, our merchants are more honest. We seem to have the advantage in any case.

The New Year's editions of the different papers in the state are simply immense. They will be circulated throughout the east and will splendidly advertise the state.

It is estimated that capital amounting to $[illegible],807,000 was invested in business in Denver during the past year. Still the merchandise in Denver is estimated at only $1,481,140.

The progress made by Colorado Springs in the last two years is well illustrated by bids received for our bonds. Two years ago they sold with difficulty at 80. Now the same class of bonds are at a premium of 2½ per cent.

As between Chaffee and Routt, let us have Routt in the cabinet by all means. But the whole matter seems to be reduced to the question, "which would you rather do, or go fishing."

Colorado in 1877 produced nearly $8,000,000 in gold and silver. This year her product is $23,000,000. Next year Gunnison county and San Juan will begin to produce largely and the product will be swelled to over $30,000,000.

Complaint is made that Harvard students are taught only free trade. For many years Professor Bowen taught the protection theory. Harvard was almost the last American college to adopt the free trade doctrine.

Congress is likely to fritter away its time and be too late with its refunding measure. The five per cents are due May 1, but three months' notice must be given to call them in. The notice must, therefore, be given February 1. If it is not given then we must pay the difference between the interest on $503,000,000 at five per cent. and the interest at the new rate for at least three months.

In the new apportionment of legislators which will be made by this legislature El Paso county's representation will be unchanged. The new census gives one senator for each 7509 inhabitants. El Paso county has 7,903 inhabitants and is therefore fully entitled to a senator. The new census also gives one representative to every 3,985 inhabitants. Our representation in the lower house therefore cannot be reduced.

There was some discussion in Denver a few days ago of some business men with the agent of the Union Pacific road on overcharges. The agent maintained that corrections were promptly and willingly made. In proof of this, the agent appealed to the manager of one of the largest business concerns in the state, asking if he had any trouble about over charges. "No," was the reply, "because I ceased long ago making any claims." This is the case with most business men.

The Morey letter comes to life again. The dispatch is not very interesting, because a [illegible] paper only admits to be a forgery what everyone knew to be a forgery last October. The article in the Truth seems to put the responsibility on the democratic committee, but does not go far enough to give much satisfaction. What the people want to know is who is responsible for the Morey forgery. If it is Barnum and his crew let them be sent to the penitentiary.

The Springs GAZETTE is painfully convinced that Denver has suffered a dishonest assessment. Let 'em 'tend to their own affairs, while you gather the shekels—said, to be hoarded for those bright lights who attend to their own business strictly.—Leadville Democrat.

The Democrat mistakes the issues. Denver's under assessment lessens her state tax. For county or city purposes it is a matter of indifference how low or unjust Denver's assessment is. It is our business to see that El Paso county does not pay more than her just proportion of the state tax.

Secretary Schurz has made a mistake in allowing the Indians to remain and witness the meeting of congress. During the war the experiment of demonstrating to the Indian the power of our government was tried, by showing the Indians the battle of Chancellorsville. The result was that the Indians went home and got up a war because they saw the whites fighting among themselves and thought they could not pay any attention to them. We fear the same effect, if congress is visited by them. Anyway [illegible] Spark [illegible] should be locked [illegible].

ARAPAHOE'S ASSESSMENT

The Denver Republican says we are mistaken in the amount of Denver's assessment for merchandise and prints a table obtained from George C. Roberts, county assessor. Our figures were taken from the table published in the Denver Tribune about ten days ago. The Tribune's table differs in many respects from the Republican's table and there must have been some terrible blundering somewhere. It is barely possible that the county assessor has made a revise since the publication of the Tribune's table. As a matter of justice we will publish Arapahoe's assessment as given in the revised figures. It is as follows:

VALUATIONS.

Money	$369,750
Merchandise	1,481,140
Manufacturers' stock	128 660
Household property	412,120
Plate and jewelry	27 8[illegible]
Shares and stock	327 440
Musical instruments	61,300
Clocks and watches	49,180
Carriages and vehicles	12[illegible],130
Horses	22[illegible] 995
Mules	10 595
Cattle	276,120
Sheep	126 400
Hogs	2,555
Other animals	450
Other property	98,[illegible]30
Total personal property	$3 721,130
Insurance	790,18[illegible]
Railroad companies	950,320
Lands	1,128,[illegible]55
Lots	12,851,791
Grand total value of property	$18,8[illegible]6 [illegible]86

While the amount for merchandise is considerably raised, it is still absurdly low. There are probably ten mercantile firms in Denver which will show on taking account of stock to day much more merchandise than is given in the assessment. The News in its New Year's edition estimates that Denver did a business during 1880 of $52,000,000. According to this, the Denver merchants change their stocks about once in ten days. Of course this is absurd. Western stores, on account of their distance from markets, carry a much larger stock for their business than eastern stores. There is little business in the state where the entire stock is changed oftener than once in three months. If the News is correct in Denver's business, then the assessment for merchandise should be nearer $13,000,000, instead of the absurdly low figure of $1 481 140. We again charge that Arapahoe's assessor made a very incomplete and low assessment of Denver's merchandise, and that he should be called to an account. It is unjust for Denver, to whose growth in wealth and business the whole state is contributing, to pay less than its proportionate share of the state tax.

But the justice of our other criticisms are not questioned. The financial center of the state returns only $369 750 in money and credits. This is $25 000 less than the money and credits returned from El Paso county and is of course absurd. The assessor failed signally in his duty in making assessments on this point, and there must have been some outrageous violations of truth on the part of Denver's capitalists. If this amount were twenty times as great as it is, then Denver would bear only its proportion of the state's tax. The above table shows that the entire amount of Arapahoe's personal property is only $3 721,130. This is about twice that returned by El Paso. We presume that Denver's bonanza kings would turn up their noses, if a citizen of Colorado Springs were to state that there was half as much personal property in the Springs as in Denver, yet the assessment shows this. Its return for town and city lots is also ridiculously low. This amounts to $12,851,791. The New Year's editions of this year estimate the value of new buildings put up in 1880 to be over $3,500 000. It was estimated in 1879, the value of the new buildings was $2,500,000. This makes a total of new buildings and improvement on lots of $6,000,000 in two years. These new buildings show up in the city, but are not by any means a third or even a fourth of the improvements on real estate which were in the city May 1st, 1880. This does not take into consideration the value of lots as such. The value of the lots and improvements on the six blocks bounded by 15th, Arapahoe, 16th and Holladay streets would probably exceed the entire amount given for Denver's lots and assessments.

We draw special attention to this because there ought to be some legislation which shall make the assessments more uniform. Arapahoe's assessment does not probably show a third of its property. The assessment in El Paso county probably shows about two thirds of its property. This makes the state tax paid by El Paso about twice as great proportionately as that paid by Arapahoe. Unless the legislature or state board of equalization takes some action in this matter, El Paso should refuse to pay its tax, and then let the matter come before the courts for adjudication. The Republican alludes to Denver's high taxes. They amount to nearly four cents on a dollar. If anything like a fair assessment had been made, they would be high, but if a stock worth $100,000 is only valued at $25,000, it really makes the tax only one per cent. instead of four. The proper solution of the whole question is to compel an assessment near the market value. This will reduce the rate of taxation and induce more capital to come here, and give each county its just and fair proportion of the state's law.

The state authorities of North Carolina will not allow an endorsement of "The Fool's Errand" book to go unpunished. For many years Mrs. Ellen Campbell has been superintendent of the North Carolina Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute. In a private letter to a friend in Massachusetts she spoke of "The Fool's Errands" book as being a true picture of southern life. This observation was printed in a Massachusetts rural paper and traveled back to North Carolina. The state authorities discovered it and discharged Mrs. Campbell.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Still this action is in accord with the civil service principles of the Inter Ocean. That paper objected to the appointment of Key in the cabinet because he was once a rebel and had voted against the republican party at Hayes' election. It objected to other appointments of Democrats in the south. It claimed that a republican administration should not contribute to the support of democrats. Now, we are not denying this principle but simply say that North Carolina democrats were carrying it out. There is no more reason for North Carolina democrats keeping a republican in a lucrative office, than a republican national administration keeping democrats in office. A little higher view of the civil service, however, would enable the Inter Ocean to be more consistent. The lady should have been removed only because she was incompetent. Politics ought not enter into such appointments.

Our dispatches give the news of the successful completion of the Silver Cliff water works by Messrs. Russel & Alexander. We would say in this connection that this firm has given satisfaction in all parts of the state where it has been employed. Some injustice is done these gentlemen regarding the work done by them in putting in our water works. We did not ask them to submit a plan for putting in water works, but submitted a plan for them to execute. We also asked them to modify this plan in various ways so that the cost of the water works should be within the proceeds of the bonds. The great question was how shall we construct water works which shall cost only $60,000 and not how shall we construct water works which shall be most enduring. The economy which to us is foolish was to them necessary. In making any criticisms, we should take into account the financial condition of the city. If our council had spent much more money in constructing the water works properly than was received from the sale of the bonds, there would have been just as much fault found as there is now.

The legislature that meets to-morrow will probably have several railroad bills to consider. Such legislation is in many ways dangerous, but there are some grievences that ought to be redressed. The greatest and most inexcusable one is over charge from inaccurate weight and classification, particularly the former. Some of our eastern roads have shown so little inclination to correct these mistakes, that many merchants have endured the loss rather than take the vast amount of trouble necessary to secure redress. A corporation can always tire out private individuals if it chooses. The complaints that have been sent in have usually been pigeon holed somewhere and that has been the last of them. The legislature should enact some law which will enable our merchants to get their goods promptly and not pay more than the right tariff and the weight calls for. This would free our merchants from one of the greatest and most annoying of their railroad grievances. The legislature can easily adopt some law which shall abolish this evil and yet do no injustice to railroads.

Our dispatches tell of the remarkable success of the subscriptions last month toward building extensions of the Denver & Rio Grande road, and the Mexican railroads under the Palmer-Sullivan concession. The subscriptions of the Denver & Rio Grande road, which closed about two weeks ago, are now at 21 per cent premium. The subscriptions to the Mexican National Railway company, which closed last Thursday, are at 10 per cent premium. This shows great confidence on the part of capitalists in our local system of roads. Unless some unwise legislation is attempted, Colorado will shortly have all its mining camps connected by railroads with the rest of the state.

The idea that Lieutenant Governor Tabor will hold over until the election of his successor can hardly prevail. It is too absurd a theory. The provision in the constitution that an officer shall hold over until his successor qualified is a general provision intended only to cover such vacancies as the laws made no provision for. In case of a vacancy in the office of lieutenant-governor, the constitution makes a special provision, so that the general law don't apply. It says that its duties shall be discharged by the president pro tem. of the senate, who shall become governor in case of a vacancy in both offices. The law is plain and precedents in other states fully cover the point.

We present elsewhere some figures regarding Colorado's growth during the year. It is in every way encouraging. This year will show even a more rapid growth. The old camps will increase their production while the railroads will aid wonderfully in the development of new camps. About 300 miles of railroad are now being built, while 400 more will soon be contracted for. San Juan will tell a wonderful story in its [illegible] year's report.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE, which thinks Arapahoe county fails to pay its fair proportion of state taxes, will be interested in knowing that State Treasurer Culver's report shows Arapahoe county to have paid $96,594 77 to El Paso $23,062 46.—Denver Times.

We would like to candidly ask the Denver Times if it thinks that the above two contributions are in proportion to the wealth of the two counties. The proportion is about 4 to 1. The population is more than four times as great in Arapahoe. If under the circumstances Denver did only a local business, the ratio might be correct. Its business however is not simply local. It is the commercial center of the state, both in money and merchandise.

Connecticut still has a law which states that every horse used in a horse race or on which any wager is laid or stakes won shall be forfeited to the state.

W. H. English is reported to have resolved since the beginning of the year, that hereafter he will enter the campaigns for revenue only.

Hon. Henry M. Teller could ably fill the position of attorney general in Garfield's cabinet and also be a good representative of Colorado.

Hon. Levi P. Morton has been invited to become secretary of the navy and is likely to hold over if he accepts.

If the Indian contractors are wise, they will work for the selection of Chaffee for the secretaryship of the interior.

A railroad bill preventing overcharges is practicable and will give relief from serious inconveniences.

Fredericksburg, Va., has its water works frozen up. We are not alone in our misery.

A Deserved Compliment.

From the Denver Tribune.

The papers of the state have already made mention of the fact that Hon. Herman Beckurts retires from The Tribune with this number. The compliments paid have been warm, but deserved. Before he took The Tribune it did not amount to very much. Since then it has grown to be the first paper in the west. This single statement contains compliment enough. He displayed the energy and spent the money which are always necessary to keep pace with a growing city, and the results were gratifying. Now that he retires to engage in other business, he takes with him the warmest God speed of those who have been associated with him so long. They know him better than others do, and they can more fully appreciate the truth of the pleasant words that have been printed about him. He goes out with the regrets of his employes, and how deep these regrets are can only be understood by those who are aware of how thoroughly pleasant were the relations between them. He took a failing paper and leaves a prosperous one. In his position at the head of The Tribune he has always been just and generous. No man can say that he was ever harmed by him, or that he used the paper at his command for other than honest purposes. He was the Chevalier Bayard of western journalism, *et peur et sans reproche*. He leaves the world of newspapers for other walks in life, and if honest and deep good will can help him, he will have enough assistance.

Rejoicing Upon the New Year's Coming of Age

BY CHARLES LAMB.

The Old Year being dead, and the New Year coming of age, which he does, by Calendar Law, as soon as the breath is out of the old gentleman's body, nothing would serve the young spark but he must give a dinner upon the occasion, to which all the Days in the year were invited. The Festivals, whom he deputed as his stewards, were mightily taken with the notion. They had been engaged time out of mind, they said, in providing mirth and good cheer for mortals below; and it was time they should have a taste of their own bounty. It was stiffly debated among them whether the Fasts should be admitted. Some said the appearance of such lean, starved guests with their mortified faces would pervert the ends of the meeting. But the objection was overruled by Christmas Day, who had a design upon Ash Wednesday (as you shall hear), and a mighty desire to see how the old Dominie would behave himself in his cups. Only the Vigils were requested to come with their lanterns, to light the gentle folks home at night.

All the Days came to their day. Covers were provided for three hundred and sixty five guests at the principal table, with an occasional knife and fork at the side-board for the Twenty-ninth of February.

I should have told you that cards of invitation had been issued. The carriers were the Hours; twelve little merry whirligig foot pages, as you should desire to see, that went all round, and found out the persons invited well enough, with the exception of Easter Day, Shrove Tuesday, and a few such moveables, who had lately shifted their quarters.

Well, they all met at last, foul Days, fine Days, all sorts of Days, and a rare din they made of it. There was nothing but "Hail, Fellow Day—well met—Brother Day, Sister Day, only Lady Day kept a little aloof, and seemed somewhat scornful. Yet some said, Twelfth Day cut her out, for she came in a tiffany suit white and gold, like a queen on a frost cake, all royal and glittering and Epiphanous. The rest came, some in green, some in white—but old Lent and his family were not yet out of mourning. Rainy Days came in, dripping and sun shiny Days helped them to change their stockings. Wedding Day was there in his marriage finery, a little the worse for wear. Pay Day came late, as he always does, and Doomsday sent word—he might be expected.

April Fool, (as my young lord's jester, took upon himself to marshal the guests, and wild work he made with it. It would have posed old Erra Pater to have found out any given Day in the year to erect a scheme upon good Days, bad Days were all shuffled together to the confounding of a sober horoscopy.

He had stuck the Twenty-First of June next to the Twenty Second of [illegible] and the former looked like a [illegible] sucking a marrow-bone. Ash Wednesday got wedged in (as was concerted) between Christmas and Lord Mayor's Day. Lord how he [illegible] about him! Nothing but barons of beef and turkeys would go down with him—to the great greasing and detriment of his sackcloth job and turban. And still Christmas Day was at his elbow plying him with the wassail bowl, till he roared, and hiccupped, and protested there was no faith in dried ling, but commended it to the devil for a sour [illegible] acrimonious censorious, by [illegible] calmess, and no dish for a gentleman. Then he dipt his fist into the midst of the great custard that stood before his left hand neighbor, and daubed his hungry beard all over with it, till you would have taken him for the last Day in December, it so hung with icicles.

At another part of the table, Shrove Tuesday was helping the Second of September to some cock broth, which courtesy the latter returned with the delicate thigh of a hen pheasant—so there was no love lost for that matter. The Last of Lent was sponging upon Shrovetide's pancakes, which April Fool perceiving, told him he did well, for pancakes were proper to a Good Fry-day.

In another part a hubbub arose about the Thirtieth of January, who it seems, being a sour puritanic character, that thought nobody's meat good or sanctified enough for him, had smuggled into the room a calf's head which he had had cooked at home for that purpose thinking to feast thereon incontinently; but as it lay in the dish March Manyweathers, who is a very fine lady, and subject to the megrims, screamed out that there was a "human head in the platter;" and raved about Herodias' daughter to that degree, that the obnoxious viand was obliged to be removed, nor did she recover her stomach till she had gulped down a restorative confected of Oak Apple, which the merry Twenty-ninth of May always carries about with him for that purpose.

The *King's health being called for after this, a notable dispute arose, between the Twelfth of August (a zealous old whig gentleman) and the Twenty third of April (a new fangled lady of the Tory stamp) as to which of them should have the right to propose it. August grew hot upon the matter, affirming time out of mind the prescriptive right to have lain with her till her rival basely supplanted her, whom she represented as little better than a kept mistress who went about in fine clothes while she (the legitimate birthday) had scarcely a rag, &c., &c.

April Fool being made mediator, confirmed the right in the strongest form of words to the appellant but decided for peace's sake [illegible] remain [illegible] same time [illegible] in the ear [illegible] the Crown [illegible]

It beginning to grow [illegible] Candlemas [illegible] which was [illegible] protesting [illegible] fair [illegible] ewers, and [illegible]

May [illegible]

[illegible]

At the [illegible] Days [illegible] ol'd [illegible] discovered [illegible] First of November [illegible] ordered [illegible] loud enough to be heard by the whole company, words to this effect, that "when the old one is gone, he is a fool who looks for a better," which rudeness of his the guests resenting, unanimously voted his expulsion, and the malcontent was thrust out neck and heels into the cellar as the properest place for such a boutefeu and firebrand as he had shown himself to be.

Order being restored the young lord, who to say the truth, had been a little ruffled and put beside his oratory in as few and as obliging words as possible assured them of entire welcome, and with a graceful turn singled out poor Twenty ninth of February that had sat all this while mumchance at the sideboard, begged to couple his health with that of the good company before him, which he drank accordingly, observing that he had not seen his honest face any time these four years with a number of endearing expressions besides. At the same time, removing the solitary Day from the forlorn seat which had been assigned him he stationed him at his own board somewhere between the Greek Calends and Latter Lammas.

Ash Wednesday, being now called on for a song, with his eyes fast stuck in his head, and as well as the Canary he had swallowed would give him leave, struck up a Carol, which Christmas Day had taught him for the nonce, and was followed by the latter who gave the "Miserere" in fine style, hitting off the mumbling notes and lengthened drawl of old Mortification with infinite humor. April Fool swore they had exchanged conditions but Good Friday was observed to look extremely grave and Sunday held her fan before her face that she might not be seen to smile.

Shrove Tide, Lord Mayor's Day and April Fool next joined in a glee, "Which is the properest day to drink?" in which all the Days chimed in, making a merry burden.

They next fell to quibbles and conundrums. The question being proposed, "Who had the greatest number of followers?" the Quarter Days said there could be no question as to that, for they had all the creditors in the world dogging their heels. But April Fool gave it in favor of the Forty Days before Easter, because the debtors in all cases outnumbered the creditors, and they kept Lent all the year.

All this while Valentine's Day kept courting pretty May who sate next him, slipping amorous billet doux under the table, till the Dog Days, who are naturally of a warm constitution, began to be jealous and to bark and rage exceedingly. April Fool, who likes a bit of sport above measure, and had some pretensions to the lady besides, as being but a cousin once removed, clapped and halloed them on, and as fast as their indignation cooled [illegible] the Ember Days were at [illegible] to blow it into a flame [illegible] ferment. Still old Madge [illegible] who boast herself the [illegible] diverted the conversation with a tedious tale of the lovers she could reckon when she was young, and of one Master Rogation Day in particular, who was forever putting the question to her, but she kept him at a distance as the chronicle would tell, by which I apprehend she meant the Almanac.

Then she rambled on to the Days that were gone—the good old Days, also to the Days before the flood which plainly showed [illegible] to be little better than crazed and doted.

Day being ended, the Days called for [illegible] great cloaks, and took [illegible] Lord Mayor's Day went off [illegible] Shortest Day in a [illegible] that wrapt the little gen[illegible] hedgehog. Two [illegible] are called in heaven, [illegible] Day [illegible] some—they had [illegible] business before. Another [illegible] out, sturdy patron, called [illegible] St. Christopher, seeing Ash Wednesday in a condition little better than [illegible], took him over his shoulders, pick-a-back fashion, and Old Mortification went floating home, singing

[illegible]

and a number of old snatches besides, between drunk and sober, but very few Aves and Penitentiaries (you may believe me) were among them. Longest Day set off westward in a beautiful crimson and gold—the rest some one fashion, some another, but Valentine and pretty May took their departure together in one of the prettiest silvery twilights a Lover's Day could wish to set in.

*King George the Fourth.

Immense Spots on the Sun.

From the Boston Transcript.

The effect of spots on the sun upon the temperature of the earth has not been definitely determined by scientists. It is rarely that these spots can be seen by the unassisted eye. The New York Sun says that a spot is now visible a little to the right of and below the centre of the sun's disk. By protecting the eye with a piece of smoked or colored glass it may be seen like a black speck on the smooth, yellow surface. An opera glass magnifying three or four times makes it conspicuous. A [illegible] divides into two large spots, each [illegible] in extent, and sur[illegible] shadowy border, or [illegible] may be formed of [illegible] are at work [illegible] when it is recollected that the [illegible] dropped into [illegible] chasms. Such [illegible] often formed or closed up [illegible] days, or even a few hours.

McPherson's Death

[illegible] Times.

[illegible] issue of the [illegible] Thompson's ac[illegible] General McPherson, [illegible] Confederate version of [illegible] McPherson was killed [illegible] Robert D Compton, of Co. [illegible] Texas regiment, Gran[illegible] Cleburne's division. Mr. [illegible] is a citizen of Wa[illegible] regarded by all who [illegible] upright honorable man [illegible] regard to the [illegible] McPherson have ta[illegible] and they are [illegible] his comrades [illegible] vicinity. Among [illegible] Col. W. A. Taylor, [illegible] Twenty fourth [illegible] is well. [illegible] was killed at [illegible] July 22, 1864. In this [illegible] pickets of the [illegible] was commanded by [illegible] He and Private [illegible] soldier, whose [illegible] now remembered, were some distance in advance. The ground which they occupied was covered with dense woods with much undergrowth and thicket, interspersed with ravines. After driving in the federal soldiers in their front, their attention was attracted to a small party of mounted men rapidly riding parallel to them, yet somewhat "angling" toward them. Their first momentary impression was that it was a charge of cavalry—the woods being so thick that the confederates could not well distinguish their number. But it proved to be General McPherson and staff. When the General, who was somewhat in advance, had approached within twenty paces, he was ordered by Compton to halt. McPherson made no halt nor reply to this, but instantly wheeling his horse he veered his course a little more to the right and continued his speed. Compton then fired and McPherson instantly fell from his horse, still, however, holding on to the reins. The remainder of the party made their escape except a courier and a surgeon. They immediately surrendered to the pickets, the surgeon saying to the Confederates "My God, you have killed General McPherson!" These two—the surgeon and the courier—then sprang to the assistance of the dying general. He was mortally wounded, the ball of Compton striking him in the left of the small of the back and coming out at the right breast. The Confederate litter corps then took charge of his body, and bore it back towards the rear, but in the turning fortunes of the battle it was recaptured a few minutes afterward by the Federals. General McPherson's horse, which was captured by Compton at the fall of its rider, was presented by him to General Smith, at that time commanding Granbury's brigade. This horse, however, was killed an hour or so afterward by a Federal bullet while in possession of General Smith. Compton took from the body of McPherson a fine gold watch, but the next day, at the request of General Cleburne it was returned under a flag of truce to the officer commanding the federal pickets, and was, we understand, afterwards restored to General McPherson's family. Compton also captured from McPherson's saddle a canteen of fine whisky, which the pickets duly "confiscated" to their own use. General Sherman, in his "Memoirs," states that McPherson's horse came to the federal lines "wounded, bleeding and riderless." In this he is certainly in error, for the horse was captured and presented to General Smith, and shortly afterward killed, as herein stated. It was perhaps about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when General McPherson was killed. The above incidents in regard to his death may be safely relied on. They can be attested by confederates still living who were eye witnesses of the affair.

So General McDowell did not vote after all. This spoils all the romance of the last election.

We give elsewhere a large mass of statistics gathered from different state papers, which are exceedingly valuable.

The Denver Republican rightly concludes that parts of Arapahoe's assessment are "not only swindles, but absurdities.

The Denver Inter Ocean has come out with an address to General Garfield, asking for the appointment of ex Governor Routt to the cabinet.

It is said to be decided that Blaine will go into Garfield's cabinet. This is improbable. In that office Blaine could have no opportunity to show his brilliant powers.

If the assessment is true Colorado Springs is richer than Denver. If it is not true, our merchants are more honest. We seem to have the advantage in any case.

The New Year's editions of the different papers in the state are simply immense. They will be circulated throughout the last and will splendidly advertise the state.

It is estimated that capital amounting to $4,807,000 was invested in business in Denver during the past year. Still the merchandise in Denver is estimate at only $1,481,140.

The progress made by Colorado Springs in the last two years is well illustrated by bids received for our bonds. Two years ago they sold with difficulty at 80 Now the same class of bonds are at a premium of 2½ per cent.

As between Chaffee and Routt, let us have Routt in the cabinet by all means. But the whole matter seems to be reduced to the question, "which would you rather do, or go fishing."

Colorado in 1877 produced nearly $[illegible],000,000 in gold and silver. This year her product is $23,000,000. Next year Gunnison county and San Juan will begin to produce largely and the product will be swelled to over $30,000,000.

Complaint is made that Harvard students are taught only free trade. For many years Professor Bowen taught the protection theory. Harvard was almost the last American college to adopt the free trade doctrine.

Congress is likely to fritter away its time and be too late with its refunding measure. The five per cents. are due May 1, but three months' notice must be given to call them in. The notice must, therefore, be given February 1. If it is not given then, we must pay the difference between the interest on $508,000,000 at five per cent, and the interest at the new rate for at least three months.

In the new apportionment of legislators which will be made by this legislature El Paso county's representation will be unchanged. The new census gives one senator for each 7509 inhabitants El Paso county has 7,903 inhabitants and is therefore fully entitled to a senator. The new census also gives one representative to every 3,985 inhabitants. Our representation in the lower house therefore cannot be reduced.

There was some discussion in Denver a few days ago of come business men with the agent of the Union Pacific road on overcharges The agent maintained that corrections were promptly and willingly made. In proof of this, the agent appealed to the manager of one of the largest business concerns in the state, asking if he had any trouble about over charges. "No," was the reply, "because I ceased long ago making any claims." This is the case with most business men.

The Morey letter comes to life again. The dispatch is not very interesting, because a libellous paper only admits to be a forgery what everyone knew to be a forgery last October. The article in the Truth seems to put the responsibility on the democratic committee, but does not go far enough to give much satisfaction. What the people want to know is who is responsible for the Morey forgery. If it is Barnum and his crew let them be sent to the penitentiary.

The Springs GAZETTE is painfully convinced that Denver has suffered a dishonest assessment. Let 'em 'tend to their own affairs, while you gather the shekels—said to be hoarded for those bright lights who attend to their own business strictly.—[Leadville Democrat.

The Democrat mistakes the issues. Denver's under assessment lessens her state tax. For county or city purposes it is a matter of indifference how low or unjust Denver's assessment is. It is our business to see that El Paso county does not pay more than her just proportion of the state tax.

Secretary Schurz has made a mistake in allowing the Indians to remain and witness the meeting of congress. During the war the experiment of demonstrating to the Indian the power of our government was tried, by showing the Indians the battle of Chancellorsville. The result was that the Indians went home and got up a war because they saw the whites fighting among themselves and thought they could not pay any attention to them. We fear the same effect, if congress is visited by them. Anyway Weaver and Sparks should be locked up during the time.

ARAPAHOE'S ASSESSMENT.

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Lots	12,851,791
Grand total val. of all property	$18,836 486

While the amount for merchandise is considerably raised, it is still absurdly low. There are probably ten mercantile firms in Denver which will show on taking account of stock to day much more merchandise than is given in the assessment. The News in its New Year's edition estimates that Denver did a business during 1880 of $52,000,000. According to this, the Denver merchants change their stocks about once in ten days: Of course this is absurd. Western stores, on account of their distance from markets, carry a much larger stock for their business than eastern stores There is little business in the state where the entire srock is changed oftener than once in three months. If the News is correct in Denver's business, then the assessment for merchandise should be nearer $13,000,000, instead of the absurdly low figure of $1,481,140, We again charge that Arapahoe's assessor made a very incomplete and low assessment of Denver's merchandise, and that he should be called to an account. It is unjust for Denver, to whose growth in wealth and business the whole state is contributing, to pay less than its proportionate share of the state tax.

But the justice of our other criticisms are not questioned. The financial center of the state returns only $369,750 in money and credits. This is $25,000 less than the money and credits returned from El Paso county and is of course absurd. The assessor failed signally in his duty in making assessments on this point, and there must have been some outrageous violations of truth on the part of Denver's capitalists. If this amount were twenty times as great as it is, then Denver would bear only its proportion of the state's tax. The above table shows that the entire amount of Arapahoe's personal property is only $3 721,130. This is about twice that returned by El Paso. We presume that Denver's bonanza kings would turn up their noses, if a citizen of Colorado Springs were to state that there was half as much personal property in the Springs as in Denver, yet the assessment shows this. Its return for town and city lots is also ridiculously low. This amounts to $12,851,791. The New Year's editions of this year estimate the value of new buildings put up in 1880 to be over $3,500,000. It was estimated in 1879, the value of the new buildings was $2,500,000. This makes a total of new buildings and improvement on lots of $6,000,000 in two years. These new buildings show up in the city, but are not by any means a third or even a fourth of the improvements on real estate which were in the city May 1st, 1880. This does not take into consideration the value of lots as such. The value of the lots and improvements on the six blocks bounded by 15th, Arapahoe, 16th and Holladay streets would probably exceed the entire amount given for Denver's lots and assessments.

We draw special attention to this because there ought to be some legislation which shall make the assessments more uniform. Arapahoe's assessment does not probably show a third of its property. The assessment in El Paso county probably shows about two-thirds of its property. This makes the state tax paid by El Paso about twice as great proportionately as that paid by Arapahoe. Unless the legislature or state board of equalization takes some action in this matter, El Paso should refuse to pay its tax, and then let the matter come before the courts for adjudication. The Republican alludes to Denver's high taxes. They amount to nearly four cents on a dollar. If anything like a fair assessment had been made, they would be high, but if a stock worth $100,000 is only valued at $25,000, it really makes the tax only one per cent. instead of four. The proper solution of the whole question is to compel an assessment near the market value. This will reduce the rate of taxation and induce more capital to come here, and give each county its just and fair proportion of the state's law.

The state authorities of North Carolina will not allow an endorsement of 'The Fool's Errand" book to go unpunished. For many years Mrs. Ellen Campbell has been superintendent of the North Carolina Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute. In a private letter to a friend in Massachusetts she spoke of "The Fool's Errands book as being a true picture of southern life. This observation was printed in a Massachusetts rural paper and traveled back to North Carolina. The state authorities discovered it and discharged Mrs. Campbell.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Still this action is in accord with the civil service principles of the Inter-Ocean. That paper objected to the appointmet of Key in the cabinet because he was one a rebel and had voted against the republican party at Hayes' election. It objected to other appoiniments of Democrats in he south. It claimed that a republican administration should not contribute to he support of democrats. Now, we are not denying this principle but simply say that North Carolina democrats were carying it out. There is no more reason for North Carolina democrats keeping a republican in a lucrative office, than a republican national administration keeping democrats in office. A little higher view of the civil service, however, would enable the Inter Ocean to be more consistent. The lady should have been removed only because she was incompetent. Politics ought not enter into such appointments.

Our dispatches give the news of the successful completion of the Silver Cliff water works by Messrs. Russell & Alexander. We would say in this connection that this firm has given satisfaction in all parts of the state where it has been employed. Some injustice is done these gentlemen regarding the work done by them in putting in our water works. We did not ask them to submit a plan for putting in water works, but submitted a plan for them to execute. We also asked them to modify this plan in various ways so that the cost of the water works should be within the proceeds of the bonds. The great question was how shall we construct water works which shall cost only $64,000 and not how shall we construct water works which shall be most enduring. The economy which to us is foolish was to them necessary. In making any criticisms, we should take into account the financial condition of the city. If our council had spent much more money in constructing the water works properly than was received from the sale of the bonds, there would have been just as much fault found as there is now.

The legislature that meets to-morrow will probably have several railroad bills to consider. Such legislation is in many ways dangerous, but there are some grievences that ought to be redressed. The greatest and most inexcusable one is over charge from inaccurate weight and classification, particularly the former. Some of our eastern roads have shown so little inclination to correct these mistakes, that many merchants have endured the loss rather than take the vast amount of trouble necessary to secure redress. A corperation can always tire out private individuals if it chooses. The complaints that have been sent in have usually been pigeon holed somewhere and that has been the last of them. The legislature should enact some law which will enable our merchants to get their goods promptly and not pay more than the right tariff and the weight calls for. This would free our merchants from one of the greatest and most annoying of their railroad grievances. The legislature can easily adopt some law which shall abolish this evil and yet do no injustice to railroads.

Our dispatches tell of the remarkable success of the subscriptions last month toward building extensions to the Denver & Rio Grande road, and the Mexican railroads under the Palmer-Sullivan concession. The subscriptions to the Denver & Rio Grande road, which closed about two weeks ago, are now at 21 per cent premium. The subscriptions to the Mexican National Railway company, which closed last Thursday, are at 10 per cent premium. This shows great confidence on the part of capitalists in our local system of roads. Unless some unwise legislation is attempted, Colorado will shortly have all its mining camps connected by railroads with the rest of the state.

The idea that Lieutenant Governor Tabor will hold over until the election of his successor can hardly prevail. It is too absurd a theory. The provision in the constitution that an officer shall hold over until his successor qualified is a general provision intended only to cover such vacancies as the laws made no provision for. In case of a vacancy in the office of lieutenant-governor, the constitution makes a special provision, so that the general law don't apply. It says that its duties shall be discharged by the president pro tem. of the senate, who shall become governor in case of a vacancy in both offices. The law is plain and precedents in other states fully cover the point.

We present elsewhere some figures regarding Colorado's growth during the year. It is in every way encouraging. This year will show even a more rapid growth. The old camps will increase their production while the railroads will aid wonderfully in the development of new camps. About 300 miles of railroad are now being built, while 400 more will soon be contracted for. San Juan will tell a wonderful story in the next year's report.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE, which thinks Arapahoe county fails to pay its fair proportion of state taxes, will be interested in knowing that State Treasurer Culver's report shows Arapahoe county to have paid $96,594 77 to El Paso $23,062 46—[Denver Times.

We would like to candidly ask the Denver Times if it thinks that the above two contributions are in proportion to the wealth of the two counties. The proportion is about 4 to 1. The population is more than four times as great in Arapahoe. If under the circumstances Denver did only a local business, the ratio might be correct. Its business however is not simply local. It is the commercial center of the state, both in money and merchandise.

Connecticut still has a law which states that every horse used in a horse race or on which any wager is laid or stakes won shall be forfeited to the state.

W. H. English is reported to have resolved since the beginning of the year, that hereafter he will enter the campaigns for revenue only.

Hon. Henry M. Teller could ably fill the position of attorney general in Garfield's cabinet and also be a good representative of Colorado.

Hon. Levi P. Morton has been invited to become secretary of the navy and is likely to hold over if he accepts.

If the Indian contractors are wise, they will work for the selection of Chaffee for the secretaryship of the interior.

A railroad bill preventing overcharges is practicable and will give relief from serious inconveniences.

Fredericksburg, Va, has its water works frozen up. We are not alone in our misery.

A Deserved Compliment.

From the Denver Tribune.

The papers of the state have already made mention of the fact that Hon. Herman Beckurts retires from The Tribune with this number. The compliments paid have been warm, but deserved. Before he took The Tribune it did not amount to very much. Since then it has grown to be the first paper in the west. This single statement contains compliment enough. He displayed the energy and spent the money which are always necessary to keep pace with a growing city, and the results were gratifying. Now that he retires to engage in other business, he takes with him the warmest God speed of those who have been associated with him so long. They know him better than others do and they can more fully appreciate the truth of the pleasant words that have been printed about him. He goes out with the regrets of his employes, and how deep these regrets are can only be understood by those who are aware of how thoroughly pleasant were the relations between them. He took a failing paper and leaves a prosperous one. In his position at the head of The Tribune he has always been just and generous. No man can say that he was ever harmed by him, or that he used the paper at his command for other than honest purposes. He was the Chevalier Bayard of western journalism, *et peur et sans reproche*. He leaves the world of newspapers for other walks in life, and if honest and deep good will can help him, he will have enough assistance.

Rejoicing Upon the New Year's Coming of Age

BY CHARLES LAMB.

The Old Year being dead, and the New Year coming of age, which he does, by Calendar Law, as soon as the breath is out of the old gentleman's body, nothing would serve the young spark but he must give a dinner upon the occasion, to which all the Days in the year were invited. The Festivals, whom he deputed as his stewards, were mightily taken with the notion. They had been engaged time out of mind, they said, in providing mirth and good cheer for mortals below; and it was time they should have a taste of their own bounty. It was stiffly debated among them whether the Fasts should be admitted. Some said the appearance of such lean, starved guests with their mortified faces would pervert the ends of the meeting. But the objection was overruled by Christmas Day, who had a design upon Ash Wednesday (as you shall hear), and a mighty desire to see how the old Dominie would behave himself in his cups. Only the Vigils were requested to come with their lanterns, to light the gentle folks home at night.

All the Days came to their day. Covers were provided for three hundred and sixty five guests at the principal table, with an occasional knife and fork at the sideboard for the Twenty-ninth of February.

I should have told you that cards of invitation had been issued. The carriers were the Hours; twelve little merry whirligig foot pages, as you should desire to see, that went all round, and found out the persons invited well enough, with the exception of Easter Day, Shrove Tuesday, and a few such moveables, who had lately shifted their quarters.

Well they all met at last, foul Days, fine Days, all sorts of Days, and a rare din they made of it. There was nothing but "Hail, Yellow Day—well met—Brother Day, Sister Day, only Lady Day kept a little aloof, and seemed somewhat scornful. Yet some said, Twelfth Day cut her out, for she came in a tiffany suit white and gold, like a green on a frost cake, all royal and glittering and Epiphanous. The rest came, some in green, some in white—but old Lent and his family were not yet out of mourning. Rainy Days came in dripping and sun shiny Days helped them to change their stockings. Wedding Day was there in his marriage finery, a little the worse for wear. Pay Day came late, as he always does, and Doomsday sent word—he might be expected.

April Fool, (as my young lord's jester) took upon himself to marshal the guests, and wild work he made with it. It would have posed old Erra Pater to have found out any given Day in the year to erect a scheme upon good Days, bad Days were all shuffled together to the confounding of all sober horoscopy.

He had stuck the Twenty-First of June next to the Twenty Second of December, and the former looked like a [illegible] [illegible]. Ash Wednesday [illegible] wedged [illegible] concerted [illegible] Christmas and Lord Mayor's Day. Lord! how he [illegible] about him! Nothing [illegible] barons of beef and turkeys would go down with him—to the great greasing and detriment of his sac cloth bib and tucker. And still Christmas Day was at his elbow, plying him with the wassail bowl, till he roared, and [illegible] upon, and protested there was no [illegible] in dead [illegible] [illegible] mended it [illegible] [illegible] for a sour [illegible] acrimonious [illegible], by [illegible] cal mess, and so [illegible] for a [illegible]. Then he dipt his fist into the [illegible] great custard that stood before his left hand neighbor, and daubed his [illegible] beard all over with it, till you would have taken him for the last Day in December, it so hung with icicles.

At another part of the table, Shrove Tuesday was helping the Second of September to some cock broth which courtesy the latter returned with the delicate [illegible] of a hen pheasant. So there was no love lost for that matter. The Last of Lent was sponging upon Shrovetide's pancakes, which April Fool perceiving, told him he did well. Pancakes were proper to a Good fry-day.

In another part a hubbub arose about the Thirtieth of January, who it seems, being a sour puritanic character, that thought nobody's meat good or sanctified enough for him, had smuggled into the room a calf's head which he had had cooked at home for that purpose thinking to feast thereon incontinently; but as it lay in the dish March Manyweathers, who is a very fine lady, and subject to the megrims, screamed out that there was a "human head in the platter;" and raved about Herodias' daughter to that degree, that the obnoxious viand was obliged to be removed, nor did she recover her stomach till she had gulped down a restorative confected of Oak Apple, which the merry Twenty-ninth of May always carries about with him for that purpose.

The *King's health being called for after this, a notable dispute arose between the Twelfth of August (a zealous old whig gentleman) and the Twenty-third of April (a new-fangled lady of the Tory stamp) as to which of them should have the right to propose it. August grew hot upon the matter, affirming time out of mind the prescriptive right to have laid with her till her rival basely supplanted her whom she represented as little better than a kept mistress who went about in fine clothes while she (the legitimate birthday) had scarcely a rag, &c., &c.

April Fool being made mediator confirmed the right in the strongest form of words to the appellent, but decided for peace's sake that the exercise of it should remain with the present possessor. At the same time he slily rounded the first lady in the ear that an action might lie against the Crown for bigamy.

It beginning to grow a little duskish, Candlemas lustily bawled out for lights, which was opposed by all the Days who protested against burning day light. [illegible] [illegible] ewers, [illegible] [illegible] to take an [illegible] Washing [illegible]

May Day, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] New Year [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] reasonable [illegible].

At [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Days [illegible] and smiled, [illegible] April Fool [illegible] old tune of "New [illegible]," [illegible] old rebel at the other end of the table who was discovered to be no other than the Fifth of November, muttered out, distinctly enough to be heard by the whole company, words to this effect, that "when the old one is gone, he is a fool who looks for a better," which rudeness of his the guests resenting, unanimously voted his expulsion, and the malcontent was thrust out neck and heels into the cellar as the properest place for such a boute feu and firebrand as he had shown himself to be.

Order being restored the young lord, who to say the truth, had been a little ruffled and put beside his oratory in a few and as obliging words as possible assured them of entire welcome, and with a graceful turn singled out poor Twenty ninth of February that had sat all this while mumchance at the sideboard, begged to couple his health with that of the good company before him, which he drank accordingly; observing that he had not seen his honest face any time these four years with a number of endearing expressions besides. At the same time, removing the solitary Day from the forlorn seat which had been assigned him he stationed him at his own board somewhere between the Greek Calends and Latter Lammas.

Ash Wednesday, being now called on for a song, with his eyes fast stuck in his head, and as well as the Canary he had swallowed would give him leave, struck up a Carol, which Christmas Day had taught him for the nonce, and was followed by the latter who gave the "Miserere" in fine style, hitting off the mumbling notes and lengthened drawl of old Mortification with infinite humor. April Fool swore they had exchanged conditions but Good Friday was observed to look extremely grave and Sunday held her fan before her face that she might not be seen to smile.

Shrove Tide, Lord Mayor's Day and April Fool next joined in a glee: "Which is the properest day to drink?" in which all the Days chimed in, making a merry burden.

They next fell to quibbles and conundrums. The question being proposed, "Who had the greatest number of followers?" the Quarter Days said there could be no question as to that, for they had all the creditors in the world dogging their heels. But April Fool gave it in favor of the Forty Days before Easter, because the debtors in all cases outnumbered the creditors, and they kept Lent all the year.

All this while Valentine's Day kept courting pretty May who sate next him, slipping amorous billet doux under the table, till the Dog Days, who are naturally of a warm constitution, began to be jealous and to bark and rage exceedingly. April Fool, who likes a bit of sport above measure, and had some pretensions to the lady besides, as being but a cousin once removed, clapped and hallooed them on, and as fast as their indignation cooled [illegible] the Ember Days were at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it into a flame [illegible] [illegible]. Still old Madge [illegible], who boast herself the Mother of Days, wisely diverted the conversation with a tedious tale of the lovers she could reckon when she was young, and of one Master Rogation Day in particular, who was forever putting the question to her, but she kept him at a distance as the chronicle would tell, by which I apprehend she meant the Almanac.

Then she rambled on to the Days that are gone—the good old Days, also to the Days before the flood, which plainly showed her old head to be little better than crazed and doted.

Day being ended, the Days called for their cloaks and great cloaks, and took their leaves. Lord Mayor's Day went off [illegible] first as usual Shortest Day in a deep black fog that wrapt the little gentleman all round like a hedge hog. Two Vigils—so watchmen are called in heaven, saw Christmas Day safe home—they had been used to the business before. Another Vigil, a stout, sturdy patrol, called the Eve of St. Christopher, seeing Ash Wednesday in a condition little better than he should be, e'en whipt him over his shoulders, pick a back fashion, and Old Mortification went floating home, singing:

"On the bat's back do I fly,"

and a number of old snatches besides, between drunk and sober, but very few Aves and Penitentiares (you may believe me) were among them. Longest Day set off westward in a beautiful crimson and gold—the rest some one fashion, some another; but Valentine and pretty May took their departure together in one of the prettiest silvery twilights a Lover's Day could wish to set in.

*King George the Fourth.

Immense Spots on the Sun.

From the Boston Transcript.

The effect of spots on the sun upon the temperature of the earth has not been definitely determined by scientists. It is rarely that these spots can be seen by the unassisted eye. The New York Sun says that a spot is now visible a little to the right of and below the centre of the sun's disk. By protecting the eye with a piece of smoked or colored glass it may be seen like a black speck on the smooth, yellow surface. An opera-glass magnifying three or four times makes it conspicuous. A telescope divides into two huge spots, each many thousand miles in extent, and surrounded by a vast shadowy border, or penumbra. A notion may be formed of the tremendous forces that are at work upon the sun when it is recollected that the earth could probably be dropped into either of the huge chasms. Such holes in the sun are often formed or closed up in a few days, or even a few hours.

McPherson's Death.

H. S. [illegible], in Philadelphia Weekly Times.

Having seen in a recent issue of the Weekly Times, Orderly Thompson's account of the death of General McPherson, I will give you the confederate version of the affair. General McPherson was killed by Private Robert D Compton, of Co. [illegible], Twenty-fourth Texas regiment, Granbury's brigade, Cleburne's division. Mr. Compton is still living; is a citizen of Waco, Texas, and is regarded by all who know him as an upright, honorable man. The following incidents in regard to the killing of General McPherson I have taken from his own lips, and they are corroborated by several of his comrades still living in Waco and vicinity. Among these I will mention Col. W. A. Taylor, who commanded the twenty fourth Texas during the war. As is well known, General McPherson was killed at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. In this engagement the advanced pickets of the Twenty fourth Texas was commanded by Sergeant Fred Kron. He and Private Compton and another soldier, whose name is not now remembered, were some distance in advance. The ground which they occupied was covered with dense woods, with much underbrush and thickets, interspersed with ravines. After driving in the federal soldiers in their front, their attention was attracted to a small party of mounted men rapidly riding parallel to them, yet somewhat "angling" toward them. Their first momentary impression was that it was a charge of cavalry—the woods being so thick that the confederates could not well distinguish their number. But it proved to be General McPherson and staff. When the General, who was somewhat in advance, had approached within twenty paces, he was ordered by Compton to halt. McPherson made no halt nor reply to this, but instantly wheeling his horse he veered his course a little more to the right and continued his speed. Compton then fired and McPherson instantly fell from his horse, still, however, holding on to the reins. The remainder of the party made their escape except a courier and a surgeon. They immediately surrendered to the pickets, the surgeon saying to the Confederates: "My God, you have killed General McPherson!" These two—the surgeon and the courier—then sprang to the assistance of the dying general. He was mortally wounded, the ball of Compton striking him in the left of the small of the back and coming out at the right breast. The Confederate litter corps then took charge of his body, and bore it back towards the rear; but in the turning fortunes of the battle it was recaptured a few minutes afterward by the Federals. General McPherson's horse, which was captured by Compton at the fall of its rider, was presented by him to General Smith, at that time commanding Granbury's brigade. This horse, however, was killed an hour or so afterward by a Federal shell while in possession of General Smith. Compton took from the body of McPherson a fine gold watch, but the next day, at the request of General Cleburne, it was returned under a flag of truce to the officer commanding the federal pickets, and was, we understand, finally restored to General McPherson's family. Compton also captured from McPherson's saddle a canteen of fine whisky, which the pickets duly "confiscated" to their own use. General Sherman, in his "Memoirs," states that McPherson's horse came to the federal lines "wounded, bleeding and riderless." In this he is certainly in error, for the horse was captured and presented to General Smith, and shortly afterward killed, as herein stated. It was perhaps about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when General McPherson was killed. The above incidents in regard to his death may be safely relied on. They can be attested by confederates still living who were eye-witnesses of the affair.

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Pike's Peak Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to be present.
HARRY HESS, R. S. W. R. ROBY, N. G.

EL PASO LODGE, No. [illegible] A. F. AND A. M.
Meets in Masonic Hall, [illegible] Pike's Peak avenue and [illegible] street, [illegible] second and fourth Thursdays [illegible]. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
[illegible] W. M. STRICKLER, W. M.
J. H. WHITE, [illegible] S.

COLORADO [illegible] ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, A. F. AND A. M. meets in Masonic Hall, northeast corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

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EPISCOPAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.*
Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7 30 o'clock. Sunday School at 3 P. M.
G. T. Le Boutillier, Rector.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Preaching at 11:00 o'clock, A. M. and at 7.00 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School, at 9.30 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 7:00 o'clock.
W. A. HYDE, Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.*
Morning Service at 10 o'clock. Sunday School and afternoon prayers at 3 o'clock.
Rev. EDWARD DE LA HANTY, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.*
Preaching every Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:00 o'clock.
Rev. AMES GOODMAN, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.*
Services will be held at 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 P. M.
R. T. CROSS, Pastor.

From Saturday's Daily.

Wilbur & Hundley are enlarging their stable room, preparing for a big business in the new year.

Dr. J. W. Collins has removed to his residence recently purchased by him on North Tejon near the cornor of St. Vrain. The doctor has established telephonic connection between his residence and office.

The party given by Mr. Hunt in Court House Hall last evening was a decided success, and was participated in by a large number of the admirers of Terpsichore. The music was good and dancing was kept up to an early hour this morning, when all went home evidently well pleased with the evening's amusement.

A man whose name we were unable to learn was carried out of Court House Hall on Thursday night while in a fit. It was several hours before he recovered consciousness, and when he did he discovered that all the money in his pocket, amounting to $72, had been stolen. No clue as to who took the money has as yet been arrived at by the officers.

REVIEWING THE YEAR.

SUMMING UP THE RESULT.

What the Builders Did During the Last Twelve Months.

To day being the first day of the new year we take a retrospective view of the year that has just passed. The prosperity of Colorado Springs has been unchecked and perhaps no statistics will better show the extent of this prosperity than those recording the amount of work performed during the last twelve months by the contractors and builders of the city. In our summary of work performed during 1879 and published on New Year's day, 1880, we found that the total reached something over $200,000. The building then was mostly of residences none of which were of the most costly character. During the last year a large number of costly business and public buildings have been erected and many residences of a more expensive character than those built during the previous year. There is no doubt that the progress of the city has been much greater during the last twelve months than during any similar number of months in its history.

We called upon the various builders and contractors of this city yesterday and obtained from them a number of statistics concerning the work done by them during the year. While these figures are not absolutely correct, they approximate nearly enough to accuracy to give a satisfactory idea of the progress in the town during 1880.

Messrs. Whipple & Eaton have furnished us with a statement of the work they have accomplished, beginning with February 1st, 1880. It will be remembered that the firm was dissolved early last summer, and that Mr. Whipple spent several months traveling for his health. Before the firm dissolved the following work was done by

WHIPPLE & EATON:

Addition to Barker House	$25 000
Addition to Manitou House	10 000
Addition to Dr. W. A. Bell's dwelling	5 500

After Mr. Whipple returned from his journey, he entered into a partnership with Mr. W. R. Roby, and we are able to make the following report for the firm of

WHIPPLE & ROBY.

For carriage house and other improvements for Gen Palmer at Glen Eyrie	$ 4,500
A. E. V. Strettell, at ranch	2 000
" city	2 500
Dwelling for Matt France	750
Dwelling for Mr [illegible]	1,500
Episcopal Church, Manitou	1,200
Moving and repairing for C Ewell, Weber street	2 500
Opera House	50 000
Sundry small jobs	2 500

From the above it will be seen that the two firms in which Mr. Whipple has been the leading partner, have done a business of over $110 000 during the last year. This is a remarkably good record considering the fact that no work was done during the summer.

H. B. SNYDER.

Mr. Snyder has done a good amount of work during the year. The total result of Mr. Snyder's work amounts to something over $13,000. This list is as follows:

Repairing house for G. H. Moss, South of Tejon street, $612.

Repairs and linen room, D Russ Wood, $200, Pike's Peak avenue.

Barn 12x25 for D M Gibbs, $150.

Charles Ewell, summer residence, 9 rooms, $2,500, Antelope Park.

M. Stillman, ten room brick house, Nevada avenue, $5,500.

O Parker, on Kiowa street, 6 room brick house, $1,200.

W Johnson and Mary Johnson, cottage 12x26, $375, in Foote's block, South Tejon street.

Mrs C H Adee, addition to house 12x26, $230, North Weber street.

William Ray, cottage 12x22, $600, East Boulder street.

E Snyder, dwelling, now used for a shop, $600, East Willamette street.

T F Hammond, East Willamette street, basement house, with one half stones, $1,500.

Repairing house for J W Martin, sold to Clark & Pascoe, $250.

S. E. SESSIONS.

Mr. Sessions has done a large amount of contracting and shop work during the past year, the Wells & Prewitt block being the largest and most expensive one on the list. The amount of work done by him will foot up over $56,700.

Charles Durkee, residence on North Weber corner of Bijou street, $3,500.

Prof. Tenney, improvements on residence on North Cascade avenue, $1,500

Giddings & Stillman, addition to store on Tejon street, $500.

J. Lawson, frame residence on North Tejon street, $2,500.

W. C. Prewitt, three cottages corner Weber and Huerfano streets, $3,600.

Methodist church, corner of Nevada avenue and Kiowa street, cost up to January 1st $3,000.

Wm. T. Prewitt, small cottage on Wahsatch avenue, $850.

Thomas Tribe, improvements in residence on Nevada avenue, $600.

Wm Bush, cottage on South Weber street, $1,200.

Mr. Carson, improvements on residence south Weber street, $275.

Wells & Prewitt, stone business block on Tejon street, $38,000.

Mrs. Thurlow, two story brick store on Pike's Peak avenue west of Tejon street, $3,500.

Gazette Publishing company, addition to printing office, corner Tejon and Huerfano streets, $1,000.

Mr. Perry, cottage, on South Tejon street $700.

G. H. Stewart, frame residence on North Weber, near Bijou, $3,500.

R. Richens, stone villa, Manitou, $12,000.

Amount of work done in shop during year, estimated at $6,000.

BRUSO & WELCH.

This firm has only been in existence about eight months, but they nevertheless make a good showing. Their work principally consists of artistic furniture and fine wood work, and as will be seen by the list given below they have done over $23,000 worth of work. The following is their list:

J. A. Risley, repairs on residence, corner of Pike's Peak and Wahsatch avenues, $2,500.

Dr. Solly, brick cottage on South Nevada avenue, $2,000.

Mr. Mill, small cottage on Moreno avenue, $600.

General Palmer, repairs and addition to residence at Glen Eyrie, $2,500.

A. E. V. Strettell, repairs on residence, $500.

Dr. C. E. Edwards, brick office on Tejon street, $3.500.

Mrs. Mellen, addition to residence on North Cascade avenue, $600.

The amount of small work done at the shop on Pike's Peak avenue is estimated at $12 000.

JOHN DOZIER.

We obtain from Mr. Dozier the total of the year's work which is certainly very encouraging as will be seen by the following list. His business for the year amounts to about $33 000.

H. A Wilson, large frame residence on North Tejon street, near Boulder, $4,300.

J. D Wheeler, fine residence on the corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues, cost $6,500

John Pixley, two-story brick store, south side of Pike's Peak between Tejon and Nevada, $3,100.

Judge Colburn, cottage on North Weber street, near Pike's Peak avenue, $1,600.

F. L. Martin, improvements on residence on North Tejon street, $1,000

Monk & Lagasse, addition to store on Tejon street, $1,200.

State Deaf Mute Institute stone addition, $4,000.

Mr. Burr, small cottage on Nevada avenue, $500.

M. Kennedy, frame residence corner Weber and Bijou streets, $8 000.

The amount of shop work will foot up to $3,000.

J. G. WARNER.

Mr. Warner came here early in the spring, and only devoted two or three months to contracting and building. His list is given below:

F E Dow, frame residence, North Tejon street, corner of Boulder, $5 000.

J F Humphrey, improvement on cottage on Platte avenue, near Nevada, $3,600.

Prof J H Kerr, barn on rear of lot on North Tejon street, $1,600.

Irving Howbert, addition to residence on Platte avenue, $500.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

Following will be found a list of a number of buildings erected by private contracts and days work, and by contractors who have left town. The total is something over $85,000. The list is as follows:

Charles E Ewell, three cottages, corner of Weber and Platte avenue, $3,500.

Mrs. Chas. Adee, cottage on North Weber, $550.

J. M. Ellison, large frame residence on North Tejon street, $5,000.

E. P. Wright, residence on North Nevada, corner of Boulder street, $5,000.

Dr. Wiley, addition to house on North Nevada avenue to cost $400.

Mr. W. W. Hooper, addition to house on North Weber street to cost $1,500.

Rev. R. T. Cross, residence on Nevada avenue, near San Raphael to cost $2,000.

Mr. W. H. Dunn, house on Wahsatch avenue, near Dale street, to cost $500.

Mr. W. M. Adams, house on Corona street, near Dale street, cost about $300

Mr. Milo Powers, residence on Dale street, near Weber, to cost $600.

Dr. Kimball, house on North Weber street, to cost about $1000.

Mr. Eli Johnson, house on Tejon street, near Monument, to cost about $1,800.

James Hull, house on Cascade avenue, corner Monument, to cost $4,000.

Mr. M. A. Ozmun, residence on east side of Nevada avenue, north of St. Vrain, cost about $3,500.

Mr. J. H. Woodgate, house on Weber street, near Monument, to cost $2,800.

Mr. Brush, house on Cheyenne street, corner of Weber, cost $800.

Young Bros. two houses on Wahsatch avenue, corner Boulder street, to cost $1,800.

New school house on Weber street, value $2,500.

Mr. Charles E. Durkee, residence on Weber street, cost about $3,500

Mrs. M. P. Martin, residence on Weber street between Platte avenue and Boulder street, cost $3,000.

Mr. J. H. Martin, house on east Boulder street, to cost $700.

Mr. William Rea, two houses on east Boulder street, to cost about $1,200.

Mr D Van Sise, house on Pike's Peak avenue, east of Weber street, to cost about $1,000.

Mr J Smith, house on East Pike's avenue, to cost $1,000.

Mr H W Kindall, house on East Pike's Peak avenue, to cost about $300

Mr Duncan, house on Pike's Peak avenue, east of Weber, $400

Mr D F Burson, two houses on East Pike's Peak avenue, $1,500

Mr Samuel Dilts, house on East Huerfano street, to cost $400.

Mrs Oldham, house on east Huerfano street, between Weber street and Wahsatch avenue, to cost $800.

Mr E R Casson, residence on Weber street, near Huerfano street, to cost about $1,500

Mrs E Trautman, house corner of Vermijo street, to cost about $500.

Mr T C Gordel, house on Weber street, near Rio Grande, cost $650

Mr Joseph Foss, house, Nevada avenue, near Rio Grande, cost $450.

Mr W W Lindsey, house on Nevada avenue, near Costilla street, cost about $300

Mr. C. H. Allen, Cascade avenue, corner of Costilla street, cost about $1,200.

Mr. R B Hossick, house, Moreno avenue, west of Cascade, cost $100.

Mr. L. [illegible], house on Moreno avenue west of Cascade, cost $200.

Mr. Peter Johnson, Moreno avenue near Cascade avenue, cost about $100.

Mr. Thomas Barber, house on south Cascade avenue, cost about $500

Mr. J. Piercy, Vermijo avenue between Tejon street and Nevada avenue, cost $800

Mr. Roberts, six roomed residence on Willamette avenue, $600

M. S. Stewart, seven roomed house in northern part of city $200.

Sweet and Strube, two story brick business block south Tejon street, $3,000.

Mr. Laughlin, six roomed residence on E Paso street, $700.

William Carter, four roomed house $600.

Colorado College, money expended on the building during the year, $3,000.

Chas. Walker, residence Huerfano street, $5000.

ANDERSON & GABY.

This firm stands second on the list in the amount of work done during the year. Their contracts amount to over $38 000 while the number of small jobs aggregate about $35 000. This is a very creditable showing and is a fair specimen of what enterprise and a strict attention to business will bring forth. The following is their report:

S. B. Westerfield, addition to store on south Tejon street, $1,200.

O T Barker, addition to store, Tejon street, $700.

Mrs. Lucy Wright, frame residence on Tejon street, corner of Boulder street, $6,800

W. Dunn, small cottage in Young's addition, $300.

A. V. McNeal, small cottage, $700

Spaulding House, addition on South Tejon street, $5 000

J. H. Drinkwater, cottage on Weber street, $800.

Mrs. Oldham, cottage on Huerfano street, $800

Anderson & Gabey, dwelling house on Wahsatch avenue, $1,600 Shop on Nevada avenue, $1.500.

A. J. Abenthol, cottage on Wahsatch avenue, $500.

Mrs. Mellen, addition to residence on North Cascade avenue, $2,200.

P Strube, store on South Tejon street, $1,800.

C Sweet, store on South Tejon street, $2,250.

Bennett Bros., brick store on North Tejon street, $2,846.

Judge J. Fields, cottage on North Nevada, $2.500.

D W Robbins, shelving and counters in store, $500.

G S Barnes, improvements in store, $350.

Presbyterian church on Weber street, $2,500.

A L Lawton, two cottages, $725.

A large amount of small work aggregating $35,000.

From the itemized reports given above it will be seen that Colorado Springs will not fall short of an expenditure of $400,000 for new buildings during the last year. There has been a marked advance in the number of public buildings erected. Over $100,000 have been invested on Tejon street alone, and nearly half that sum has been spent on improvements in business blocks on the side streets. The result is especially pleasing and satisfactory.

Silver Wedding.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

There was a silver wedding last Saturday evening, December 25th, at the residence of H. A. Rowley. The company, though not as many as expected, enjoyed themselves very much. The presents were very nice and consisted of a beautiful cake basket, presented by Mr. and Mrs. A. Capehart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Adams; pickle castor by Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Bacon; silver cup by Dr. C. M. Palmer; napkin ring by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Downing; glove box by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Summerville; table spoon and silver dollar by Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard; twelve fruit knives and two napkin rings by Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Howard, of Chicago; butter dish by Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rowley, of Wisconsin; two napkin rings by Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Rowley, of Wisconsin, pickle castor by Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hubbard, of Wisconsin; fruit spoon by Mrs. H. M. Rowley of Wisconsin; silver dollar by E. Bullard, of Wisconsin.

There were $70 00 worth of presents. At 10 o'clock the company sat down to a table laden with all kinds of good things.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

From Tuesday's Daily.

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners met yesterday with the full board, Messrs. Woodbury, France and Husted in attendance. The resignation of Mr. Charles Gross, of Manitou, as justice of the peace was received and accepted. A general overhauling of the bills for the quarter was engaged in and the following bills were audited and passed:

A. Weir, lumber for bridge	$ 32 16
McKey & Co, wood for jail	2 50
J Johnson, matron of poor house	53 50
John Campbell, attorney's fee	30 00
Robt Finley, viewing road	13 00
Douglas Ely "	11 00
J M Teachout "	11 00
P A Dickerson, boarding paupers	46 95
Lennox Bros, coal	21 10
Gazette Publishing company, printing	15 00
Giles Crissey, lumber	17 49
Turney Bros, repairing clocks	2 50
W H Loskins, wood	5 00
F Carr, janitor	9 80
D C Goire, witness fees	105 00
Aaron Baily, janitor	52 65
W A Smith, sheriff	187 50
A E Villard, pauper account	10 00
G S Barnes, hardware	30 60
D [illegible] Martin, blankets for jail	10 50
S Sessler, groceries	49 18
W W Jones, road work	12 60
M W Bacon, express	1 00
A McKinney, road work	106 85
J M Wadsworth, road work	52 00
John Potter, treasurer	708 22
Matt France, coal	100 00
C Dana, sheriff's fees	51 85
Dr E C Kimball, county physician	200 50
A Cree, road account	50 05
Giddings & Stillman, poor house supplies	30 91

The county commissioners will leave to-day for a trip of inspection on the Divide. There has been great difficulty in deciding the proper route for county roads in that section, and the commissioners go to satisfy themselves upon the subject.

City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council convened at the council room in Union block last night at 7.30 There were present Mayor Bacon, Aldermen Giddings, Rogers, Brown and Walker. The most important business of the evening was the consideration of bids made for the recent issue of the water bonds. The bids submitted were as follows:

C. J. White for $2,000 at par.

H. O. Cooper, $1,000 at 102½.

M. Amy & Co, New York, all at 100 1-10

J. Howbert, all at 101;

J. W. Rollins, Denver, all at 100¼

James M. Sigafus, all at par.

Mrs. J. M. Sigafus, all at 102½.

The bonds were awarded to Mrs. Sigafus at 102½.

The next business for consideration was the investigation of the bids for the sale of the condemned iron pipes.

The following bids were offered:

C. F. Koeneter, $26 per ton on ground.

T. L. Hughes, $33½ per ton on the cars at Colorado Springs.

C. B. Lamborn, on cars at Colorado Springs, $25.

J. F. Carr, $26½ on ground.

Colorado Iron Works, Denver, $1 60 per 100 delivered at Denver.

The bid was awarded to the Colorado Iron works at Denver, with an allowance of $2.20 per ton freight.

In accordance with the request of the council the city clerk received the following bids for the transportation of the condemned as well as the sound pipe from the excavation to the city lot in Colorado Springs:

Gerge Beuchamp, per cwt., $1 00.

Martin Speck, $1.25 to $1.35.

J. F. McHenry & Co., 75c. to $1 00,

N. W. Bacon, all at $1.25.

H. A. Rowley, the sound pipe at $1.25.

Mackey & Co., all at 95c.

The contract for hauling the iron both condemned and sound from the trenches to Colorado Springs was awarded to Mackey & Co. at 95c.

Alderman Walker moved that Aldermen Rogers and Brown act on finance committee during the absence of Aldermen Crowell and Humphrey which was carried. The reports of Police Magistrate Stewart and Treasurer Starke were received and ordered filed.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

E P Howbert & Co	$ 2 65
R F Buckingham	10 00
E F Johnson	4 25
Thos Baker	41 10
John Potter	304 02
Webster & Broden	8 50
Bacon & Kracaw	4 00
Russell & Alexander	53 50
N W Bacon	2 00
Salaries	445 83
Sundry persons labor at crib	54 70
Wm Scott	7 00
Giles Crissey	12 05
T B Finn	5 00
Colorado Springs gas company	11 10
Clark & Pascoe	33 90
A Kipper	11 10
A T Abernathey	1 00
E L Martin	1 00
E Sperson	6 00
El Paso county	2 00
L C Dana	4 00
Platt & Murray	8 13
F W Campbell	46 50
W Robbins	47 50
Mackey & Co	5 00
Douglas Ely	3 75
G F Prowse	20 00
Jno Stanley, Jr	15 00
Jno Murphy	4 50
Thos Hughes	1 25
D Ely	2 00

CONCERNING THE DIVIDE.

Darying and Stock Raising Among Its Principal Industries.

The New Years edition of the Denver Tribune contained an exhaustive article on the agricultural resources of the state, which was prepared under the supervision of Mr. W. E. Pabor. From this article we extract the following concerning the Divide:

The Divide, lying mainly in the northern part of El Paso county, has some agricultural development, but excels as a dairy region. Its climate is somewhat different from that in the northern or southern sections of Colorado, in that it usually has rainfall enough to grow grain and vegetables. The season of 1880 was an exception, however. The crops utterly failed, no rain falling until the latter half of July. The altitude is over seven thousand feet, and it may be this fact, combined with the extensive area of timber upon it, may give in ordinary seasons the rainfall necessary for the germination, cultivation and ripening of crops. The hay crop and the potatoe crop are generally large, and the last named of fine quality. But as the streams are few in number and small in volume, irrigation can only be carried on in favored localities when the valleys widen out into broad and fertile bottom lands; hence the season has been more disastrous for the farmers upon the Divide than elsewhere, where the canals were in operation. Wheat, oats, rye and barley are the staple crops. Considerable attention has been paid to millet, and this forage plant seems to be quite in favor. In ordinary seasons over one hundred thousand bushels of grain and fifty thousand bushels of potatoes are raised. This year, however, scores of fields were entirely abandoned, and good judges set down the yield of grain at twenty thousand bushels, and the potato crop at ten thousand. As these dry seasons frequently occur it cannot be said that the Divide is favorably adapted to the pursuit of agriculture; but as a dairying region it is unexceptionable. Nearly every ranchman keeps from ten to twenty cows, either making butter or selling the milk to the cheese factories at Monument or Spring Valley. Springs abound in the timber and the grass generally is good, so that this industry no doubt will continue to flourish. The summers are noted for severe thunder storms that sometimes do considerable damage. The winters, if the snow fall happens to be abundant, are long and intensely cold. Despite these drawbacks, however, there are a number of thrifty villages on the Divide, and improvement is indicated by the building of new houses, barns and fences and the opening up of farms on every hand. There is but little land open for entry, most of it having been early taken up on account of the heavy timber with which it was covered, in the early settlement of the territory. It is said that in many townships not a vacant section of land can be found.

At the extreme eastern end of the Divide there is a very prosperous settlement in Bijou Basin valley. This has been for many years the headquarters of a flourishing stock interest, consisting at first of horses and cattle, but more recently sheep have taken the lead. The basin proper, however, is a rich agricultureal valley about five miles in diameter and surrounded by hills from six hundred to one thousand feet high. The water supply is said to be abundant, though but little effort has thus far been made to utilize it for the purposes of irrigation. The last dry season, however, gave a fresh impetus to canal construction and some ditches were dug. Lying in immediate connection with the agricultural and dairying region of the Divide, with boundless plains to the east, it would seem as though nothing was wanting but intelligent enterprise to make this now sowewhat isolated section of Colorado the distributing point of large agricultural, as well as one of the finest dairying regions in the state.

Obituary—Horatio H. Hooke.

We notice in another column the death of Midshipman Horatio H. Hooke, on the 2d inst., at Manitou. Mr. Hooke was a sufferer for two years. He was a son of Mr. E. G. Hooke, now of Manitou, and graduated at the United States Naval academy in June, 1878. He was a bright and promising young gentleman, and his loss will be a great grief to all who had the privilege to know him. At the time of his death he was only 23 years of age. The funeral services will take place to-day from the late residence of the deceased, in Manitou, near the Cliff House, at ten o'clock a. m.

Personal.

Mr. J. F. Seldomridge returned Sunday from an extended visit east.

The Hon. W. S. Jackson returned from his eastern visit on Sunday.

Hons. C. E. Stubbs and C. W. Barker left Sunday night for Denver.

Messrs. A. Sutton and Sam Westerfield spent New Year's in Leadville.

Mr. F. C. Cherry, for some time past night agent at the depot, has gone to Leadville where he will assume a prominent and responsible position on the D. & R. G.

Mr. Fred. H. Conant, mining editor of the Leadville Herald and one of the most capable gatherers of mining news in the state, spent Sunday in the city and returned to Leadville on the night express.

About the jolliest crowd that made New Year's calls on Saturday was Messrs. G. S. Barnes, D. J. Martin, H. T. White, Dr. Reynolds and Mayor Bacon. They commenced early and kept it up late and concluded with an old fashioned dance at the residence of G. S. Barnes on Nevada ave.

Col. Bacon, our worthy mayor and his wife, leave to-day for the south on a pleasure trip. They had their arrangements made to leave December 1st, but the accident to the water works of the city detained the mayor. He has devoted his time faithfully to the welfare of the city since his election to the mayoralty. We wish the colonel and Mrs. Bacon a pleasant journey and a happy return.

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JOB WORK,
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to; we cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.
All subscriptions to the Weekly or Daily, are struck off the list at expiration.
Mr. Harry Iles is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.
No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT.—R. B. Hayes, of Ohio.
VICE PRESIDENT.—Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York.
PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—W. K. Rodgers.
CABINET.
SECRETARY OF STATE.—Wm. M. Evarts, of New York.
" TREASURY.—John Sherman, of Ohio.
" WAR.—A. Ramsey, of Minnesota.
" NAVY.—R. W. Thompson, of Indian
" INTERIOR.—Carl Schurz, of Missouri.
POSTMASTER GENERAL.—D. M. Key, of Tennessee.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Chas. Devens, of Massachusetts

STATE OF COLORADO.

GOVERNOR.—F. W. Pitkin.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—H. A. W. Tabor.
SECRETARY OF STATE.—N. H. Meldrum.
STATE TREASURER N. S. Culver.
STATE AUDITOR.—E. K. Sisnson.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.—C. W. Wright.
SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—J. C. Shattuck.
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.—Wm. E. Beck, Wilbur F. Stone, S. H. Elbert.
REGENTS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.—L. W. Dolloff Frederick J. Ebert, W. H. Van Geison, George Tritch, H. M. Hale, Junius Berkley.
JUDGE OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DIST.—T. M. Bowen.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—C. W. Burris.
CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT—Abe Roberts
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.—W. S. Decker.
CLERK U. S. COURTS—Edward F. Bishop.
CLERK SUPREME COURT—Keyes Danforth.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—P. P. Wilcox.
ASSAYER U. S. MINT.—Herman Silver.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.—Wm. L. Campbell.

EL PASO COUNTY.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—J. C. Woodbury, Matt France, and C. R. Husted.
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER.—E. J. Eaton.
COUNTY ATTORNEY.—C. E. Stubbs.
COUNTY JUDGE.—E. A. Colburn.
SHERIFF.—W. A Smith.
TREASURER.—John Potter.
ASSESSOR.—A. A. McGovney.
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—J. P. Eas
COUNTY PHYSICIAN.—E. C. Kimball.
CORONER.—George H. Stewart.
SURVEYOR.—W. E Meek.
SHEEP INSPECTOR—S. Greenway.

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

MAYOR.—John Curn.
ALDERMEN—FIRST WARD.—R. C. Lyon, J. Humphrey
SECOND WARD.—M. Kennedy, J. D. Rogers.
THIRD WARD.—L. E. Sherman, B. F. Crowell.
FOURTH WARD.—John Lennox, D. W Robbins.
CITY CLERK.—[illegible]
CITY TREASURER.—F. [illegible]
POLICE MAGISTRATE.—G. H. Stewart.
CITY ATTORNEY.—J. L. Williams.
CITY PHYSICIAN.—G. E. Ecworth.
DITCH COMMISSIONER.—E. L. Martin.
CITY MARSHAL.—John Peall
SCHOOL BOARD.—Matt France, (president), J. F. Humphrey, (secretary), John Potter, (treasurer).
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—G. H. Stewart, Ianthus Bentley.

THE ORDERS.

PIKE'S PEAK LODGE, No. 38, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Masonic hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to be present.
HARRY ILES, R. S. W. R. RODY, N. G.

EL PASO LODGE, No. 15, A. F. AND A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, northeast corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. W. M. STRICKLER, W. M.
J. H. WOODGATE, Sec.

COLORADO SPRINGS ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, A. F. AND A. M. meets in Masonic Hall, northeast corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Class Meetings after morning service. Sabbath School at 9.30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 P. M., followed by Sabbath school teachers meeting.
REV. W. L. SLUTZ, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:00 o'clock. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening, at 7:00 o'clock.
Rev. T. C. KIRKWOOD, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 3 P. M.
G. T. Le Boutillier, Rector.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Preaching at 11:00 o'clock, A. M. and at 7:00 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School, at 9:30 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 7:00 o'clock.
W. A. HYDE, Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Morning Service at 10 o'clock. Sunday School and afternoon prayers at 3 o'clock.
Rev. EDWARD DE LA HANTY, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Preaching every Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Rev. JAMES GOODMAN, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs* Services will be held at 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 P. M.
R. T. CROSS, Pastor.

From Saturday's Daily.

Wilbur & Hundley are enlarging their stable room, preparing for a big business in the new year.

Dr. J. W. Collins has removed to his residence recently purchased by him on North Tejon near the cornor of St. Vrain. The doctor has established telephonic connection between his residence and office.

The party given by Mr. Hunt in Court House Hall last evening was a decided success, and was participated in by a large number of the admirers of Terpsichore. The music was good and dancing was kept up to an early hour this morning, when all went home evidently well pleased with the evening's amusement.

A man whose name we were unable to learn was carried out of Court House Hall on Thursday night while in a fit. It was several hours before he recovered consciousness, and when he did he discovered that all the money in his pocket, amounting to $72, had been stolen. No clue as to who took the money has as yet been arrived at by the officers.

REVIEWING THE YEAR.

SUMMING UP THE RESULT.

What the Builders Did During the Last Twelve Months.

To day being the first day of the new year we take a retrospective view of the year that has just passed. The prosperity of Colorado Springs has been unchecked and perhaps no statistics will better show the extent of this prosperity than those recording the amount of work performed during the last twelve months by the contractors and builders of the city. In our summary of work performed during 1879 and published on New Year's day, 1880, we found that the total reached something over $200,000. The building then was mostly of residences none of which were of the most costly character. During the last year a large number of costly business and public buildings have been erected and many residences of a more expensive character than those built during the previous year. There is no doubt that the progress of the city has been much greater during the last twelve months than during any similar number of months in its history.

We called upon the various builders and contractors of this city yesterday and obtained from them a number of statistics concerning the work done by them during the year. While these figures are not absolutely correct, they approximate nearly enough to accuracy to give a satisfactory idea of the progress in the town during 1880.

Messrs. Whipple & Eaton have furnished us with a statement of the work they have accomplished, beginning with February 1st, 1880. It will be remembered that the firm was dissolved early last summer, and that Mr. Whipple spent several months traveling for his health. Before the firm dissolved the following work was done by

WHIPPLE & EATON:

Addition to Beebee House	$25 000
Addition to Manitou House	10 000
Addition to Dr. W. A. Bell's dwelling	5 500

After Mr. Whipple returned from his journey, he entered into a partnership with Mr. W. R. Roby, and we are able to make the following report for the firm of

WHIPPLE & ROBY.

For carriage house and other improvements for Gen. Palmer at Glen Eyrie	$ 4,500
A. E. V. Strettell, at ranch	2 000
do city	2 500
Dwelling for Matt France	750
Dwelling for Mr. Hobbs	1,500
Episcopal Church, Manitou	1,200
Moving and repairing for C. Elwell, Weber street	2 500
Opera House	50 000
Sundry small jobs	2 500

From the above it will be seen that the two firms in which Mr. Whipple has been the leading partner, have done a business of over $110,000 during the last year. This is a remarkably good record considering the fact that no work was done during the summer.

H. B. SNYDER.

Mr. Snyder has done a good amount of work during the year. The total result of Mr. Snyder's work amounts to something over $13,000. His list is as follows:

Repairing house for G H Moss, South of Tejon street, $612.

Repairs and linen room, D Russ Wood, $200, Pike's Peak avenue.

Barn 14x25 for D M Gibbs, $150.

Charles Elwell, summer residence, 9 rooms, $2,500, Antelope Park.

J M Stillman, ten room brick house, Nevada avenue, $5,500.

O Parker, on Kiowa street, 6 room brick house, $1,200.

J W Johnson and Mary Johnson, cottage 14x26, $375, in Foote's block, South Tejon street.

Mrs C T Adee, addition to house 14x26, $430, North Weber street.

William Ray, cottage 14x22, $600, East Boulder street.

E Snyder, dwelling, now used for a shop, $600, East Willamette street.

T F Hammond, East Willamette street, basement house, with one-half stones, $1,500.

Repairing house for J W Martin, sold to Clark & Pascoe, $450.

S. E. SESSIONS.

Mr. Sessions has done a large amount of contracting and shop work during the past year, the Wells & Prewitt block being the largest and most expensive one on the list. The amount of work done by him will foot up over $56,700.

Charles Durkee, residence on North Weber corner of Bijou street, $3,500.

Prof. Tenney, improvements on residence on North Cascade avenue, $1,500

Giddings & Stillman, addition to store on Tejon street, $500.

J. Lawson, frame residence on North Tejon street, $2,500.

W. C. Prewitt, three cottages corner Weber and Huerfano streets, $3,600.

Methodist church, corner of Nevada avenue and Kiowa street, cost up to January 1st $3,000.

W. C. Prewitt, small cottage on Wahsatch avenue, $850.

Thomas Tribe, improvements in residence on Nevada avenue, $600.

Wm Bush, cottage on South Weber street, $1 200

Mr. Carson, improvements on residence south Weber street, $275.

Wells & Prewitt, stone business block on Tejon street, $18,000.

Mrs. Thurlow, two story brick store on Pike's Peak avenue west of Tejon street, $3,500.

Gazette Publishing company, addition to printing office, corner Tejon and Huerfano streets, $1,000.

Mr. Perry, cottage, on South Tejon street, $700.

C. H. Stewart, frame residence on North Weber near Bijou, $3,500.

R. Kohens, stone villa, Manitou, $12,000.

Amount of work done in shop during year, estimated at $6,000.

BRUSO & WELCH.

This firm has only been in existence about eight months, but they nevertheless make a good showing. Their work principally consists of artistic furniture and fine wood work, and as will be seen by the list given below they have done over $23,000 worth of work. Following is their list:

H. A. Risley, repairs on residence, corner of Pike's Peak and Wahsatch avenue $2,500.

Dr. Solly, brick cottage on South Nevada avenue, $2,000.

Mr. Mill, small cottage on Moreno avenue, $600.

General Palmer, repairs and addition to residence at Glen Eyrie, $2,500.

A. E. V. Strettell, repairs on residence $500.

Dr. C. E. Edwards, brick office on Tejon street, $3,500.

Mrs. Mellen, addition to residence on North Cascade avenue, $600.

The amount of small work done at the shop on Pike's Peak avenue is estimated at $12,000.

JOHN DOZIER.

We obtain from Mr. Dozier the total of the year's work which is certainly very encouraging as will be seen by the following list. His business for the year amounts to about $33 000.

H. A. Wilson, large frame residence on North Tejon street, near Boulder, $4,500.

J. E. Wheeler, fine residence on the corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues, cost $6,500.

John Pixley, two-story brick store, suth side of Pike's Peak between Tejon and Nevada, $3,100.

Judge Colburn, cottage on North Weber street, near Pike's Peak avenue, $1,600.

F. L. Martin, improvements on residence on North Tejon street, $1,000.

Monk & Ingalsbe, addition to store on Tejon street, $1,200.

State Deaf Mute Institute, stone addition, $4,000.

Mr. Burr, small cottage on Nevada avenue, $500.

M. Kennedy, frame residence corner Weber and Bijou streets, $8,000.

The amount of shop work will foot up to $3,000.

J. G. WARNER.

Mr. Warner came here early in the spring, and only devoted two or three months to contracting and building. His list is given below:

F E Dow, frame residence, North Tejon street, corner of Boulder, $5 000.

J F Humphrey, improvement on cottage on Platte avenue, near Nevada, $3,600.

Prof J H Kerr, barn on rear of lot on North Tejon street, $1,600.

Irving Howbert, addition to residence on Platte avenue, $500.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

Following will be found a list of a number of buildings erected by private contracts and days work, and by contractors who have left town. The total is something over $85,000. The list is as follows:

Charles Elwell, three cottages, corner of Weber and Platte avenue, $3,500.

Mrs. Chas. Adee, cottage on North Weber, $550.

J. M. Ellison, large frame residence on North Tejon street, $5,000.

E. P. Wright, residence on North Nevada, corner of Boulder street, $5,000.

Dr. Wiley, addition to house on North Nevada avenue to cost $400.

Mr. W. W. Hooper, addition to house on North Weber street to cost $1,500.

Rev. R. T. Cross, residence on Nevada avenue, near San Raphael to cost $2,000.

Mr. W. H. Dunn, house on Wahsatch avenue, near Dale street, to cost $500.

Mr. W. M. Adams, house on Corona street, near Dale street, cost about $300.

Mr. Milo Powers, residence on Dale street, near Weber, to cost $600.

Dr. Kimball, house on North Weber street, to cost about $1000.

Mr. Eli Johnson, house on Tejon street, near Monument, to cost about $1,800.

James Hull, house on Cascade avenue, corner Monument, to cost $4,000.

Mr. M. A. Ozmun, residence on east side of Nevada avenue, north of St. Vrain, cost about $3,500.

Mr. J. H. Woodgate, house on Weber street, near Monument, to cost $2,800.

Mr. Brush, house on Cheyenne street, corner of Weber, cost $800.

Young Bros. two houses on Wahsatch avenue, corner Boulder street, to cost $1,800.

New school house on Weber street, value $2,500.

Mr. Charles E Durkee, residence on Weber street, cost about $3,500

Mrs. M. P Martin, residence on Weber street between Platte avenue ond Boulder street, cost $3,000

Mr. J. H. Martin, house on east Boulder street, to cost $700.

Mr. William Rea, two houses on east Boulder street, to cost about $1,400.

Mr D Van Sise, house on Pike's Peak avenue, east of Weber street, to cost about $1,000.

Mr J Smith, house on East Pike's avenue, to cost $1,000.

Mr H W Kindall, house on East Pike's Peak avenue, to cost about $300

Mr Duncan, house on Pike's Peak avenue east of Weber, $400

Mr D F Burson, two houses on East Pike's Peak avenue, $1,500

Mr Samuel Dilts, house on East Huerfano street, to cost $400.

Mrs Oldham, house on east Huerfano street, between Weber street and Wahsatch avenue, to cost $800.

Mr E R Casson, residence on Weber street, near Huerfano street, to cost about $1500

Mrs E Trautman, house corner of Vermijo street, to cost about $500.

Mr J C Gordel, house on Weber street, near Rio Grande, cost $650.

Mr Joseph Foss, house, Nevada avenue, near Rio Grande, cost $450.

Mr W W Lindsey, house on Nevada avenue, near Costilla street, cost about $300

Mr. C. H. Allen, Cascade avenue, corner of Costilla street, cost about $1,200.

Mr. R. B. Hossick, house, Morean avenue, west of Cascade, cost $100.

Mr. L. H. Hall, house on Morena avenue west of Cascade, cost $300.

Mr. Peter Johnson, Morena avenue near Cascade avenue, cost about $100.

Mr. Thomas Barber, house on south Cascade avenue, cost about $500.

Mr. J. Piercy, Vermijo avenue between Tejon street and Nevada avenue, cost $800.

Mr. Roberts, six roomed resinence on Willimette avenue, $600.

M. S. Stewart, seven roomed house in northern part of city $200.

Sweet and Strubel, two story brick business block south Tejon street, $3,000.

Mr. Laughlin, six roomed residence on El Paso street, $700.

William Carter, four roomed house $600.

Colorado College, money expended on the building during the year, $3,000.

Chas. Walker, residence Huerfano street, $5000.

ANDERSON & GABY.

This firm stands second on the list in the amount of work done during the year. Their contracts amount to over $38 000 while the number of small jobs aggregate about $35 000. This is a very creditable showing and is a fair specimen of what enterprise and a strict attention to business will bring forth. The following is their report:

S. B. Westerfield, addition to store on south Tejon street, $1,200.

O T Barker, addition to store, Tejon street, $700.

Mrs. Lucy Wright, frame residence on Tejon street, corner of Boulder street, $6,800.

W H Dunn, small cottage in Young's addition, $300.

A. V. McNeall, small cottage, $700.

Spaulding House, addition on South Tejon street, $5 000.

J. H. Drinkwater, cottage on Weber street, $800.

Mrs. Oldham, cottage on Huerfano street, $800.

Anderson & Gabey, dwelling house on Wahsatch avenue, $1,600. Shop on Nevada avenue, $1,500.

A. J. Abenthof, cottage on Wahsatch avenue, $500.

Mrs. Mellen, addition to residence on on North Cascade avenue, $2,200.

P Strubel, store on South Tejon street, $1,800.

C Sweet, store on South Tejon street, $2,250.

Bennett Bros., brick store on North Tejon street, $4,840.

Judge J. Fields, cottage on North Nevada, $2,500.

D W Robbins, shelving and counters in store, $500.

G S Barnes, improvements in store, $350.

Presbyterian church on Weber street, $2,500.

A L Lawton, two cottages, $725.

A large amount of small work aggregating $35,000.

From the itemized reports given above it will be seen that Colorado Springs will not fall short of an expenditure of $400,000 for new buildings during the last year. There has been a marked advance in the number of public buildings erected. Over $100,000 have been invested on Tejon street alone, and nearly half that sum has been spent on improvements in business blocks on the side streets. The result is especially pleasing and satisfactory.

Silver Wedding.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

There was a silver wedding last Saturday evening, December 25th, at the residenca of H. A. Rowley. The company, though not as many as expected, enjoyed themselves very much. The presents were very nice and consisted of a beautiful cake basket, presented by Mr. and Mrs. A Capehart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Adams; pickle castor by Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Bacon; silver cup by Dr. C. M. Palmer; napkin ring by Mr. and Mrs. A, J. Downing; glove box by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Summerville; table spoon and silver dollar by Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard; twelve fruit knives and two napkin rings by Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Howard, of Chicago; butter dish by Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rowley, of Wisconsin; two napkin rings by Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Rowley, of Wisconsin, pickle castor by Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hubbard, of Wisconsin; fruit spoon by Mrs. H. M. Rowley of Wisconsin; silver dollar by H. Bullard, of Wisconsin.

There were $70 00 worth of presents. At 10 o'clock the company sat down to a table laden with all kinds of good things.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

From Tuesday's Daily.

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners met yesterday with the full board, Messrs. Woodbury, France and Husted in attendance. The resignation of Mr. Charles Cross, of Manitou, as justice of the peace was received and accepted. A general overhauling of the bills for the quarter was engaged in and the following bills were audited and passed:

A Weir, lumber for bridge	$ 32 16
McKey & Co, wood for jail	2 50
J Johnson, matron of poor house	53 50
John Campbell, attorney's fees	30 00
Robt Finley, viewing road	13 00
Douglas Ely "	11 00
H M Teachout "	11 00
P A Dickenson, boarding paupers	46 95
Lennox Bros, coal	21 10
Gazette Publishing company, printing	15 00
Giles Crissey, lumber	17 49
Turney Bros, repairing clocks	2 50
W H Hopkins, wood	5 00
J F Carr, janitor	9 80
D C Guire, witness fees	65 60
Aaron Baily, janitor	52 65
W A Smith, sheriff	187 50
A L Millard, pauper account	10 00
G S Barnes, hardware	30 60
D J Martin, blankets for jail	16 50
S Sessler, groceries	49 18
W W Jones, road work	12 00
M W Bacon, express	1 00
L M McKinney, road work	106 85
J M Wadsworth, road work	52 00
John Potter, treasurer	768 22
Matt France, coal	109 90
L C Dana, sheriff's fees	54 85
Dr E C Kimball, county physician	109 50
A Crea, road account	56 05
Giddings & Stillman, poor house supplies	36 91

The county commissioners will leave to-day for a trip of inspection on the Divide. There has been great difficulty in deciding the proper route for county roads in that section, and the commissioners go to satisfy themselves upon the subject.

City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council convened at the council room in Union block last night at 7.30. There were present Mayor Bacon, Aldermen Giddings, Rogers, Brown and Walker. The most important business of the evening was the consideration of bids made for the recent issue of the water bonds. The bids submitted were as follows:

C. H. White for $2,000 at par.
H Q Cooper, $1,000 at 102½.
H. Amy & Co., New York, all at 100 1-10
J. Howbert, all at 101⅜
E. W. Rollins, Denver, all 100½.
James M. Sigafus, all at par.
Mrs. J. M. Sigafus, all at 102½.

The bonds were awarded to Mrs. Sigafus at 102¼.

The next business for consideration was the investigation of the bids for the sale of the condemned iron pipes.

The following bids were offered:

C. J. Epeneter, $26 per ton on ground.
H. L. Hughes, $33⅓ per ton on the cars at Colorado Springs.
C. B. Lamborn, on cars at Colorado Springs, $25.
J. F. Carr, $26½ on ground.
Colorado Iron Works, Denver, $1.60 per 100 delivered at Denver.

The bid was awarded to the Colorado Iron works at Denver, with an allowance of $2.20 per ton freight.

In accordance with the request of the council the city clerk received the following bids for the transportation of the condemned as well as the sound pipe from the excavation to the city lot in Colorado Springs:

Gerge Beuchamp, per cwt., $1.00.
Martin Speck, $1.25 to $1.35.
J. F. McHenry & Co., 75c. to $1.00.
N. W. Bacon, all at $1.25.
H. A. Rowley, the sound pipe at $1.25.
Mackey & Co., all at 95c.

The contract for hauling the iron both condemned and sound from the trenches to Colorado Springs was awarded to Mackey & Co. at 95c.

Alderman Walker moved that Aldermen Rogers and Brown act on finance committee during the absence of Aldermen Crowell and Humphrey which was carried. The reports of Police Magistrate Stewart and Treasurer Starke were received and ordered filed.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

E P Howbert & Co	$ 2 65
R H Buckingham	10 00
E F Johnson	4 25
Thos Baker	41 10
John Potter	304 04
Webster & Broden	8 50
Bacon & Kracaw	4 00
Russel & Alexander	53 50
N W Bacon	4 00
Salaries	445 83
Sundry persons labor at crib	54 70
Wm Scott	7 00
Giles Crissey	12 05
T B Finn	5 00
Colorado Springs gas company	11 10
Clark & Pascoe	33 90
A Kipper	11 10
A J Abernathey	1 00
E L Martin	1 00
E Eperson	6 00
El Paso county	4 00
L C Dana	4 00
Platt & Murray	8 13
F W Campbell	46 50
W Robbins	47 50
Mackey & Co	5 00
Douglas Ely	3 75
G F Prowse	20 00
Jno Stanley, Jr	15 00
Jno Murphy	4 50
Thos Hughes	1 25
D Ely	2 00

CONCERNING THE DIVIDE.

Dairying and Stock Raising Among Its Principal Industries.

The New Years edition of the Denver Tribune contained an exhaustive article on the agricultural resources of the state, which was prepared under the supervision of Mr. W. E, Pabor. From this article we extract the following concerning the Divide:

The Divide, lying mainly in the northern part of El Paso county, has some agricultural development, but excels as a dairy region. Its climate is somewhat different from that in the northern or southern sections of Colorado, in that it usually has rainfall enough to grow grain and vegetables. The season of 1880 was an exception, however. The crops utterly failed, no rain falling until the latter half of July. The altitude is over seven thousand feet, and it may be this fact, combined with the extensive area of timber upon it, may give in ordinary seasons the rainfall necessary for the germination, cultivation and ripening of crops. The hay crop and the potatoe crop are generally large, and the last named of fine quality. But as the streams are few in number and small in volume, irrigation can only be carried on in favored localities when the valleys widen out into broad and fertile bottom lands; hence the season has been more disastrous for the farmers upon the Divide than elsewhere, where the canals were in operation. Wheat, oats, rye and barley are the staple crops. Considerable attention has been paid to millet, and this forage plant seems to be quite in favor. In ordinary seasons over one hundred thousand bushels of grain and fifty thousand bushels of potatoes are raised. This year, however, scores of fields were entirely abandoned, and good judges set down the yield of grain at twenty thousand bushels, and the potato crop at ten thousand. As these dry seasons frequently occur it cannot be said that the Divide is favorably adapted to the pursuit of agriculture; but as a dairying region it is unexceptionable. Nearly every ranchman keeps from ten to twenty cows, either making butter or selling the milk to the cheese factories at Monument or Spring Valley. Springs abound in the timber and the grass generally is good, so that this industry no doubt will continue to flourish. The summers are noted for severe thunder storms that sometimes do considerable damage. The winters, if the snowfall happens to be abundant, are long and intensely cold. Despite these drawbacks, however, there are a number of thrifty villages on the Divide, and improvement is indicated by the building of new houses, barns and fences and the opening up of farms on every hand. There is but little land open for entry, most of it having been early taken up on account of the heavy timber with which it was covered, in the early settlement of the territory. It is said that in many townships not a vacant section of land can be found.

At the extreme eastern end of the Divide there is is a very prosperous settlement in Bijou Basin valley. This has been for many years the headquarters of a flourishing stock interest, consisting at first of horses and cattle, but more recently sheep have taken the lead. The basin proper, however, is a rich agricultureal valley about five miles in diameter and surrounded by hills from six hundred to one thousand feet high. The water supply is said to be abundant, though but little effort has thus far been made to utilize it for the purposes of irrigation. The last dry season, however, gave a fresh impetus to canal construction and some ditches were dug. Lying in immediate connection with the agricultural and dairying region of the Divide, with boundless plains to the east, it would seem as though nothing was wanting but intelligent enterprise to make this now sowewhat isolated section of Colorado the distributing point of large agricultural, as well as one of the finest dairying regions in the state.

Obituary—Horatio H. Hooke.

We notice in another column the death of Midshipman Horatio H. Hooke, on the 2d inst., at Manitou. Mr. Hooke was a sufferer for two years. He was a son of Mr. E. G. Hooke, now of Manitou, and graduated at the United States Naval academy in June, 1878. He was a bright and promising young gentleman, and his loss will be a great grief to all who had the privilege to know him. At the time of his death he was only 23 years of age. The funeral services will take place to-day from the late residence of the deceased, in Manitou, near the Cliff House, at ten o'clock a. m.

Personal.

Mr. J. F. Seldomridge returned Sunday from an extended visit east.

The Hon. W. S. Jackson returned from his eastern visit on Sunday.

Hons. C. E. Stubbs and C. W. Barker left Sunday night for Denver.

Messrs. A. Sutton and Sam Westerfield spent New Year's in Leadville.

Mr. F. C, Cherry, for some time past night agent at the depot, has gone to Leadville where he will assume a prominent and responsible position on the D. & R. G.

Mr. Fred. H. Conant, mining editor of the Leadville Herald and one of the most capable gatherers of mining news in the state, spent Sunday in the city and returned to Leadville on the night express.

About the jolliest crowd that made New Year's calls on Saturday was Messrs. G. S. Barnes, D. J. Martin, H. T. White, Dr. Reynolds and Mayor Bacon. They commenced early and kept it up late and concluded with an old-fashioned dance at the residence of J. S. Barnes on Nevada ave.

Col. Bacon, our worthy mayor and his wife, leave to-day for the south on a pleasure trip. They had their arrangements made to leave December 1st, but the accident to the water works of the city detained the mayor. He has devoted his time faithfully to the welfare of the city since his election to the mayoralty. We wish the colonel and Mrs. Bacon a pleasant journey and a happy return.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

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WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per Annum..........$2.00 Six Months..........$1.00
Three Months.........50 One Month..........25

ADVERTISING,

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to; we cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

All subscriptions to the Weekly or Daily, are struck off the list at expiration.

Mr. Harry Iles is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT.—R. B. Hayes, of Ohio.
VICE PRESIDENT.—Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York.
PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—W. K. Rogers.

CABINET.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—Wm. M. Evarts, of New York.
" TREASURY.—John Sherman, of Ohio.
" WAR.—A. Ramsey, of Minnesota.
" NAVY.—R. W. Thompson, of Indian
" INTERIOR.—Carl Schurz, of Missouri.
POSTMASTER GENERAL.—D. M. Key, of Tennessee.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Chas. Devens, of Massachusetts

STATE OF COLORADO.

GOVERNOR.—F. W. Pitkin.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—H. A. W. Tabor.
SECRETARY OF STATE.—N. H. Meldrum.
STATE TREASURER.—N. S. Culver.
STATE AUDITOR.—E. K. Stimson.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.—C. W. Wright.
SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—J. C. Shattuck.
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.—Wm. E. Beck, Wilbur F. Stone, S. H. Elbert.
REGENTS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.—L. W. Dolloff Frederick J. Ebert, W. H. Van Geison, George Tritch, H. M. Hale, Junius Berkley.
JUDGE OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DIST.—T. M. Bowen.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—C. W. Burns.
CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT.—Abe Roberts
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.—W. S. Decker.
CLERK U. S. COURTS.—Edward F. Bishop.
CLERK SUPREME COURT.—Keyes Danforth.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—P. P. Wilcox.
ASSAYER U. S. MINT.—Herman Silver.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.—Wm. L. Campbell

EL PASO COUNTY.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—J. C. Woodbury, Matt France, and C. R. Husted.
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER.—E. J. Eaton.
COUNTY ATTORNEY.—C. F. Stubbs.
COUNTY JUDGE.—F. A. Colburn.
SHERIFF.—W. A. Smith
TREASURER.—John Potter
ASSESSOR.—A. A. McGovney.
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—J. P. Eas
COUNTY PHYSICIAN.—E. C. Kimball.
CORONER.—George H. Stewart
SURVEYOR.—W. E. Meek.
SHEEP INSPECTOR.—S. Gowen[illegible]

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

MAYOR.—John Carr.
ALDERMEN.—FIRST WARD.—E. C. Lyon, D. Humphrey
SECOND WARD.—M. Kennedy, J. D. Rogers
THIRD WARD.—L. E. Sherman, B. F. Crowell.
FOURTH WARD.—John Lennox, D. W. Robbins.
CITY CLERK.—A. A. McGovney
CITY TREASURER.—F. E. Dow
POLICE MAGISTRATE.—G. H. Stewart.
CITY ATTORNEY.—J. L. Williams.
CITY PHYSICIAN.—G. E. Edwards.
DITCH COMMISSIONER.—J. L. Martin.
CITY MARSHAL.—John Bedil
SCHOOL BOARD.—Matt France, president, J. F. Humphrey, secretary, John Potter, treasurer.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—G. H. Stewart, Linthus Bentley.

THE ORDERS.

Pike's Peak Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 in Masonic hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to be present.
HARRY ILES, R. S. W. R. ROBY, N. G.

EL PASO LODGE, No. 13, A. F. AND A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. W. M. STRICKLER, W. M.
J. H. WOODWARD, S.

COLORADO SPRINGS ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, A. F. AND A. M. meets in Masonic Hall, northeast corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

M. E. CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*.
Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Class Meetings after morning service. Sabbath School at 9.30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 P. M., followed by Sabbath school teachers meeting.
REV. W. L. SLUTZ. Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*.
Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:00 o'clock. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening, at 7:00 o'clock.
Rev. T. C. KIRKWOOD, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*.
Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7.30 o'clock. Sunday School at 3 P. M.
G. T. Le Boutillier, Rector.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Preaching at 11:00 o'clock, A. M. and at 7:00 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School, at 9:30 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 7:00 o'clock.
W. A. HYDE, Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*.
Morning Service at 10 o'clock. Sunday School and afternoon prayers at 3 o'clock.
Rev. EDWARD DE LA HANTV, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*.
Preaching every Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Rev. AMES GOODMAN, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*
Services will be held at 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 P. M.
R. T. CROSS, Pastor.

From Saturday's Daily.

Wilbur & Hundley are enlarging their stable room, preparing for a big business in the new year.

Dr. J. W. Collins has removed to his residence recently purchased by him on North Tejon near the cornor of St. Vrain. The doctor has established telephonic connection between his residence and office.

The party given by Mr. Hunt in Court House Hall last evening was a decided success, and was participated in by a large number of the admirers of Terpsichore. The music was good and dancing was kept up to an early hour this morning, when all went home evidently well pleased with the evening's amusement.

A man whose name we were unable to learn was carried out of Court House Hall on Thursday night while in a fit. It was several hours before he recovered consciousness, and when he did he discovered that all the money in his pocket, amounting to $72, had been stolen. No clue as to who took the money has as yet been arrived at by the officers.

REVIEWING THE YEAR.

SUMMING UP THE RESULT

What the Builders Did During the Last Twelve Months,

To day being the first day of the new year we take a retrospective view of the year that has just passed. The prosperity of Colorado Springs has been unchecked and perhaps no statistics will better show the extent of this prosperity than those recording the amount of work performed during the last twelve months by the contractors and builders of the city. In our summary of work performed during 1879 and published on New Year's day, 1880, we found that the total reached something over $200,000. The building then was mostly of residences none of which were of the most costly character. During the last year a large number of costly business and public buildings have been erected and many residences of a more expensive character than those built during the previous year. There is no doubt that the progress of the city has been much greater during the last twelve months than during any similar number of months in its history.

We called upon the various builders and contractors of this city yesterday and obtained from them a number of statistics concerning the work done by them during the year. While these figures are not absolutely correct, they approximate nearly enough to accuracy to give a satisfactory idea of the progress in the town during 1880.

Messrs. Whipple & Eaton have furnished us with a statement of the work they have accomplished, beginning with February 1st, 1880. It will be remembered that the firm was dissolved early last summer, and that Mr. Whipple spent several months traveling for his health. Before the firm dissolved the following work was done by

WHIPPLE & EATON:

Addition to Beebee House	$25 000
Addition to Manitou House	10 000
Addition to Dr. W. A. Bell's dwelling	5 500

After Mr. Whipple returned from his journey, he entered into a partnership with Mr. W. R. Roby, and we are able to make the following report for the firm of

WHIPPLE & ROBY.

For carriage house and other improvements for Gen. Palmer at Glen Eyrie	$ 4,500
A. E. V. Strettel, at ranch	2 000
do city	2 500
Dwelling for Matt France	750
Dwelling for Mr. Hibbs	1,500
Episcopal Church, Manitou	1,200
Moving and repairing for C Elwell, Weber street	2 500
Opera House	50 000
Sundry small jobs	2 500

From the above it will be seen that the two firms in which Mr. Whipple has been the leading partner, have done a business of over $110,000 during the last year. This is a remarkably good record considering the fact that no work was done during the summer.

D. B. SNYDER.

Mr. Snyder has done a good amount of work during the year. The total result of Mr. Snyder's work amounts to something over $13,000. His list is as follows:

Repairing house for G H Moss, South of Tejon street, $612.

Repairs and linen room, D Russ Wood, $200, Pike's Peak avenue.

Barn 12x25 for D M Gibbs, $150.

Charles Elwell, summer residence, 9 rooms, $2,500, Antelope Park.

J M Stillman, ten room brick house, Nevada avenue, $5,500.

O Parker, on Kiowa street, 6 room brick house, $1,200.

J W Johnson and Mary Johnson, cottage 12x26, $375, in Foote's block, South Tejon street.

Mrs C T Adee, addition to house 12x26, $430, North Weber street.

William Ray, cottage 12x22, $600, East Boulder street.

E Snyder, dwelling, now used for a shop, $600, East Willamette street.

T F Hammond, East Willamette street, basement house, with one half stones, $1,500.

Repairing house for J W Martin, sold to Clark & Pascoe, $450.

S. E. SESSIONS.

Mr. Sessions has done a large amount of contracting and shop work during the past year, the Wells & Prewitt block being the largest and most expensive one on the list. The amount of work done by him will foot up over $56,700.

Charles Durkee, residence on North Weber corner of Bijou street, $3,500.

Prof. Tenney, improvements on residence on North Cascade avenue, $1,500

Giddings & Stillman, addition to store on Tejon street, $500.

J. Lawson, frame residence on North Tejon street, $2,500.

W. C. Prewitt, three cottages corner Weber and Huerfano streets, $3,600.

Methodist church, corner of Nevada avenue and Kiowa street, cost up to January 1st, $3,000.

W. C. Prewitt, small cottage on Wahsatch avenue, $850.

Thomas Tribe, improvements in residence on Nevada avenue, $600.

Wm. Bush, cottage on South Weber street, $1,200.

Mr. Carson, improvements on residence south Weber street, $275.

Wells & Prewitt, stone business block on Tejon street, $18,000.

Mrs. Tharlow, two story brick store on Pike's Peak avenue west of Tejon street, $5,500.

Gazette Publishing company, addition to printing office, corner Tejon and Huerfano streets, $1,000.

Mr. Perry, cottage, on South Tejon street, $700.

G. H. Stewart, frame residence on North Weber, near Bijou, $3,500.

R. Richens, stone villa, Manitou, $12,000.

Amount of work done in shop during year, estimated at $6,000.

BRUSO & WELCH,

This firm has only been in existence about eight months, but they nevertheless make a good showing. Their work principally consists of artistic furniture and fine wood work, and as will be seen by the list given below they have done over $23,000 worth of work. Following is their list:

L. A. Risley, repairs on residence, corner of Pike's Peak and Wahsatch avenues, $2,500.

Dr. Solly, brick cottage on South Nevada avenue, $2,000.

Mr. Mill, small cottage on Moreno avenue, $600.

General Palmer, repairs and addition to residence at Glen Eyrie, $2,500.

A. E. V. Strettel, repairs on residence, $500.

Dr. C. E. Edwards, brick office on Tejon street, $3,500.

Mrs. Mellen, addition to residence on North Cascade avenue, $600.

The amount of small work done at the shop on Pike's Peak avenue is estimated at $12,000.

JOHN DOZIER.

We obtain from Mr. Dozier the total of the year's work which is certainly very encouraging as will be seen by the following list. His business for the year amounts to about $33,000.

H. A. Wilson, large frame residence on North Tejon street, near Boulder, $4,300.

J. E. Wheeler, fine residence on the corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues, cost $6,500.

John Pixley, two-story brick store, south side of Pike's Peak between Tejon and Nevada, $3,100.

Judge Colburn, cottage on North Weber street, near Pike's Peak avenue, $1,600.

F. L. Martin, improvements on residence on North Tejon street, $1,000

Monk & Ingalsbe, addition to store on Tejon street $1,200.

State Deaf Mute Institute, stone addition, $4,000.

Mr. Burr, small cottage on Nevada avenue, $500.

M. Kennedy, frame residence corner Weber and Bijou streets, $8 000.

The amount of shop work will foot up to $3,000.

J. G. WARNER.

Mr. Warner came here early in the spring, and only devoted two or three months to contracting and building. His list is given below:

F E Dow, frame residence, North Tejon street, corner of Boulder, $5,000.

J F Humphrey, improvement on cottage on Platte avenue, near Nevada, $3,600.

Prof J. H. Kerr, barn on rear of lot on North Tejon street, $1,600.

Irving Howbert, addition to residence on Platte avenue, $500.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

Following will be found a list of a number of buildings erected by private contracts and days work, and by contractors who have left town. The total is something over $85,000. The list is as follows:

Charles Elwell, three cottages, corner of Weber and Platte avenue, $3,500.

Mrs. Chas. Adee, cottage on North Weber, $550

J. M. Ellison, large frame residence on North Tejon street, $5,000.

E. P. Wright, residence on North Nevada, corner of Boulder street, $5,000.

Dr. Wiley, addition to house on North Nevada avenue to cost $400.

Mr. W. W. Hooper, addition to house on North Weber street to cost $1,500.

Rev. R. T. Cross, residence on Nevada avenue, near San Raphael, to cost $2,000.

Mr. W. H. Dunn, house on Wahsatch avenue, near Dale street, to cost $500.

Mr. W. M. Adams, house on Corona street, near Dale street, cost about $300

Mr. Milo Powers, residence on Dale street, near Weber, to cost $600.

Dr. Kimball, house on North Weber street, to cost about $1000.

Mr. Eli Johnson, house on Tejon street, near Monument, to cost about $1,800.

James Hull, house on Cascade avenue, corner Monument, to cost $4,000.

Mr. M. A. Ozmun, residence on east side of Nevada avenue, north of St. Vrain, cost about $3,500.

Mr. J. H. Woodgate, house on Weber street, near Monument, to cost $2,800.

Mr. Brush, house on Cheyenne street, corner of Weber, cost $800.

Young Bros. two houses on Wahsatch avenue, corner Boulder street, to cost $1,800.

New school house on Weber street, value $2,500.

Mr. Charles E. Durkee, residence on Weber street, cost about $3,500.

Mrs. M. P. Martin, residence on Weber street between Platte avenue and Boulder street, cost $3,000.

Mr. J. H. Martin, house on east Boulder street, to cost $700.

Mr. William Rea, two houses on east Boulder street, to cost about $1,400.

Mr D Van Sise, house on Pike's Peak avenue, east of Weber street, to cost about $1,000.

Mr J Smith, house on East Pike's avenue, to cost $1,000.

Mr H W Kindall, house on East Pike's Peak avenue, to cost about $300

Mr Duncan, house on Pike's Peak avenue, east of Weber, $400

Mr D F Burson, two houses on East Pike's Peak avenue, $1,500

Mr Samuel Dilts, house on East Huerfano street, to cost $400.

Mrs Oldham, house on east Huerfano street, between Weber street and Wahsatch avenue, to cost $800.

Mr E R Casson, residence on Weber street, near Huerfano street, to cost about $1,500

Mrs E Trautman, house corner of Vermijo street, to cost about $500.

Mr J C Gorde, house on Weber street, near Rio Grande, cost $650.

Mr Joseph Foss, house, Nevada avenue, near Rio Grande, cost $450.

Mr W W Lindsey, house on Nevada avenue, near Costilla street, cost about $300

Mr. C. H. Allen, Cascade avenue, corner of Costilla street, cost about $1,200.

Mr. R B Hossick, house, Morean avenue, west of Cascade, cost $100.

Mr. L. H. Hall, house on Morena avenue west of Cascade, cost $200.

Mr. Peter Johnson, Morena avenue near Cascade avenue, cost about $100.

Mr. Thomas Barber, house on south Cascade avenue, cost about $500.

Mr. J. Piercy, Vermijo avenue between Tejon street and Nevada avenue, cost $800.

Mr. Roberts, six roomed resinence on Willimette avenue, $600.

M. S. Stewart, seven roomed house in northern part of city $200.

Sweet and Strube, two story brick business block south Tejon street, $3,000.

Mr. Laughlin, six roomed residence on E Paso street, $700.

William Carter, four roomed house $600.

Colorado College, money expended on the building during the year, $3,000.

Chas. Walker, residence Huerfano street, $5000.

ANDERSON & GABY.

This firm stands second on the list in the amount of work done during the year. Their contracts amount to over $38 000 while the number of small jobs aggregate about $35 000. This is a very creditable showing and is a fair specimen of what enterprise and a strict attention to business will bring forth. The following is their report:

S. B. Westerfield, addition to store on south Tejon street, $1,200.

O T Barker, addition to store, Tejon street, $700.

Mrs. Lucy Wright, frame residence on Tejon street, corner of Boulder street, $6,800

W H Dunn, small cottage in Young's addition, $300.

A. V. McNeal, small cottage, $700

Spaulding House, addition on South Tejon street, $5 000

J. H. Drinkwater, cottage on Weber street, $800.

Mrs. Oldham, cottage on Huerfano street, $800

Anderson & Gabey, dwelling house on Wahsatch avenue, $1,600. Shop on Nevada avenue, $1,500.

A. J. Apenthof, cottage on Wahsatch avenue, $500.

Mrs. Mellen, addition to residence on North Cascade avenue, $2,200.

P Strubel, store on South Tejon street, $1,800.

C Sweet, store on South Tejon street, $2,250.

Bennett Bros., brick store on North Tejon street, $2,840.

Judge J. Fields, cottage on North Nevada, $2,500.

D W Robbins, shelving and counters in store, $500.

G S Barnes, improvements in store, $350.

Presbyterian church on Weber street, $2,500.

A L Lawton, two cottages, $725.

A large amount of small work aggregating $35,000.

From the itemized reports given above it will be seen that Colorado Springs will not fall short of an expenditure of $400,000 for new buildings during the last year. There has been a marked advance in the number of public buildings erected. Over $100,000 have been invested on Tejon street alone, and nearly half that sum has been spent on improvements in business blocks on the side streets. The result is especially pleasing and satisfactory.

Silver Wedding.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

There was a silver wedding last Saturday evening, December 25th, at the residenca of H. A. Rowley. The company, though not as many as expected, enjoyed themselves very much. The presents were very nice and consisted of a beautiful cake basket, presented by Mr. and Mrs. A. Capehart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Adams; pickle castor by Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Bacon; silver cup by Dr. C. M. Palmer; napkin ring by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Downing; glove box by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Summerville; table spoon and silver collar by Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard; twelve fruit knives and two napkin rings by Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Howard, of Chicago; butter dish by Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rowley, of Wisconsin; two napkin rings by Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Rowley, of Wisconsin, pickle castor by Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hubbard, of Wisconsin; fruit spoon by Mrs. H. M. Rowley of Wisconsin; silver dollar by H. Bullard, of Wisconsin.

There were $70 00 worth of presents. At 10 o'clock the company sat down to a table laden with all kinds of good things.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

From Tuesday's Daily.

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners met yesterday with the full board, Messrs. Woodbury, France and Husted in attendance. The resignation of Mr. Charles Cross, of Manitou, as justice of the peace was received and accepted. A general overhauling of the bills for the quarter was engaged in and the following bills were audited and passed:

A Weir, lumber for bridge	$ 32 16
McKey & Co, wood for jail	2 50
J Johnson, matron of poor house	53 50
John Campbell, attorney's fee	30 00
Rolft Finley, viewing road	13 00
Douglas Ely "	11 00
L. M Teachout "	11 00
P A Dickenson, boarding paupers	46 95
Lennox Bros, coal	21 10
Gazette Publishing company, printing	15 00
Giles Crissey, lumber	17 49
Turney Bros, repairing clocks	2 50
W H Hopkins, wood	5 00
J F Carr, janitor	9 80
D C Gaire, witness fees	65 00
Aaron Baily, janitor	52 65
W A Smith, sheriff	187 50
A J Millard, pauper account	10 00
G S Barnes, hardware	30 60
D J Martin, blankets for jail	16 50
S Sessler, groceries	49 18
W W Jones, road work	12 00
M W Bacon, express	1 00
J M McKinney, road work	156 85
J M Wadsworth, road work	52 00
John Potter, treasurer	758 22
Matt France, coal	109 90
L C Dana, sheriff's fees	54 85
Dr E C Kimball, county physician	100 50
A Crew, road account	50 05
Giddings & Stillman, poor house supplies	36 91

The county commissioners will leave to-day for a trip of inspection of the Divide. There has been great difficulty in deciding the proper route for county roads in that section, and the commissioners go to satisfy themselves upon the subject.

City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council convened at the council room in Union block last night at 7:30 There were present Mayor Bacon, Aldermen Giddings, Rogers, Brown and Walker. The most important business of the evening was the consideration of bids made for the recent issue of the water bonds. The bids submitted were as follows:

C. H. White for $2,000 at par.
J. Q. Cooper, $1,000 at 102½.
H. Amy & Co, New York, all at 100 1-10
J. Howbert, all at 101½
H. W. Rollins, Denver, all 100½
James M. Sigafus, all at par.
Mrs. J. M. Sigafus, all at 102½.

The bonds were awarded to Mrs. Sigafus at 102½.

The next business for consideration was the investigation of the bids for the sale of the condemned iron pipes.

The following bids were offered:

C. F. Ebeneter, $26 per ton on ground.

H. L. Hughes, $33½ per ton on the cars at Colorado Springs.

C. B. Lamborn, on cars at Colorado Springs, $25.

J. F. Carr, $26½ on ground.

Colorado Iron Works, Denver, $1 60 per 100 delivered at Denver.

The bid was awarded to the Colorado Iron works at Denver, with an allowance of $2.20 per ton freight.

In accordance with the request of the council, the city clerk received the following bids for the transportation of the condemned as well as the sound pipe from the excavation to the city lot in Colorado Springs:

Gerge Beuchamp, per cwt., $1 00.
Martin Speck, $1.25 to $1.35.
J. F. McHenry & Co., 75c. to $1 00,
N. W. Bacon, all at $1.25.
H. A. Rowley, the sound pipe at $1.25.
Mackey & Co., all at 95c.

The contract for hauling the iron both condemned and sound from the trenches to Colorado Springs was awarded to Mackey & Co. at $95c.

Alderman Walker moved that Aldermen Rogers and Brown act on finance committee during the absence of Aldermen Crowell and Humphrey which was carried. The reports of Police Magistrate Stewart and Treasurer Starke were received and ordered filed.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

E P Howbert & Co	$ 12 65
R F Buckingham	10 00
E F Johnson	4 25
Thos Baker	41 10
John Potter	304 04
Webster & Broden	8 50
Bacon & Kracaw	4 00
Russell & Alexander	53 50
N W Bacon	4 00
Salaries	445 83
Sundry persons labor at crib	52 70
Wm Scott	7 00
Giles Crissey	12 05
T B Finn	5 00
Colorado Springs gas company	11 10
Clark & Pascoe	33 90
A Kipper	11 10
A J Abernathey	1 00
E L Martin	1 00
E Eperson	6 00
E. Paso county	4 00
L C Dana	4 00
Platt & Murray	8 13
F W Campbell	46 50
W Robbins	47 50
Mackey & Co.	5 00
Douglas Ely	3 75
G F Prowse	20 00
Jno Stanley, Jr	15 00
Jno Murphy	4 50
Thos Hughes	1 25
D Ely	2 00

CONCERNING THE DIVIDE.

Darying and Stock Raising Among Its Principal Industries.

The New Years edition of the Denver Tribune contained an exhaustive article on the agricultural resources of the state, which was prepared under the supervision of Mr. W. E. Pabor. From this article we extract the following concerning the Divide:

The Divide, lying mainly in the northern part of El Paso county, has some agricultural development, but excels as a dairy region. Its climate is somewhat different from that in the northern or southern sections of Colorado, in that it usually has rainfall enough to grow grain and vegetables. The season of 1880 was an exception, however. The crops utterly failed, no rain falling until the latter half of July. The altitude is over seven thousand feet, and it may be this fact, combined with the extensive area of timber upon it, may give in ordinary seasons the rainfall necessary for the germination, cultivation and ripening of crops. The hay crop and the potatoe crop are generally large, and the last named of fine quality. But as the streams are few in number and small in volume, irrigation can only be carried on in favored localities when the valleys widen out into broad and fertile bottom lands; hence the season has been more disastrous for the farmers upon the Divide than elsewhere, where the canals were in operation. Wheat, oats, rye and barley are the staple crops. Considerable attention has been paid to millet, and this forage plant seems to be quite in favor. In ordinary seasons over one hundred thousand bushels of grain and fifty thousand bushels of potatoes are raised. This year, however, scores of fields were entirely abandoned, and good judges set down the yield of grain at twenty thousand bushels, and the potato crop at ten thousand. As these dry seasons frequently occur it cannot be said that the Divide is favorably adapted to the pursuit of agriculture; but as a dairying region it is unexceptionable. Nearly every ranchman keeps from ten to twenty cows, either making butter or selling the milk to the cheese factories at Monument or Spring Valley. Springs abound in the timber and the grass generally is good, so that this industry no doubt will continue to flourish. The summers are noted for severe thunder storms that sometimes do considerable damage. The winters, if the snow fall happens to be abundant, are long and intensely cold. Despite these drawbacks, however, there are a number of thrifty villages on the Divide, and improvement is indicated by the building of new houses, barns and fences and the opening up of farms on every hand. There is but little land open for entry, most of it having been early taken up on account of the heavy timber with which it was covered, in the early settlement of the territory. It is said that in many townships not a vacant section of land can be found.

At the extreme eastern end of the Divide there is is a very prosperous settlement in Bijou Basin valley. This has been for many years the headquarters of a flourishing stock interest, consisting at first of horses and cattle, but more recently sheep have taken the lead. The basin proper, however, is a rich agricultureal valley about five miles in diameter and surrounded by hills from six hundred to one thousand feet high. The water supply is said to be abundant, though but little effort has thus far been made to utilize it for the purposes of irrigation. The last dry season, however, gave a fresh impetus to canal construction and some ditches were dug. Lying in immediate connection with the agricultural and dairying region of the Divide, with boundless plains to the east, it would seem as though nothing was wanting but intelligent enterprise to make this now somewhat isolated section of Colorado the distributing point of large agricultural, as well as one of the finest dairying regions in the state.

Obituary—Horatio H. Hooke.

We notice in another column the death of Midshipman Horatio H. Hooke, on the 2d inst., at Manitou. Mr. Hooke was a sufferer for two years. He was a son of Mr. E. G. Hooke, now of Manitou, and graduated at the United States Naval academy in June, 1878. He was a bright and promising young gentleman, and his loss will be a great grief to all who had the privilege to know him. At the time of his death he was only 23 years of age. The funeral services will take place today from the late residence of the deceased, in Manitou, near the Cliff House, at ten o'clock a. m.

Personal.

Mr. J. F. Seldomridge returned Sunday from an extended visit east.

The Hon. W. S. Jackson returned from his eastern visit on Sunday.

Hons. C. E. Stubbs and C. W. Barker left Sunday night for Denver.

Messrs. A. Sutton and Sam Westerfield spent New Year's in Leadville.

Mr. F. C. Cherry, for some time past night agent at the depot, has gone to Leadville where he will assume a prominent and responsible position on the D. & R. G.

Mr. Fred. H. Conant, mining editor of the Leadville Herald and one of the most capable gatherers of mining news in the state, spent Sunday in the city and returned to Leadville on the night express.

About the jolliest crowd that made New Year's calls on Saturday was Messrs. G. S. Barnes, D. J. Martin, H. T. White, Dr. Reynolds and Mayor Bacon. They commenced early and kept it up late and concluded with an old-fashioned dance at the residence of G. S. Barnes on Nevada ave.

Col. Bacon, our worthy mayor and his wife, leave to-day for the south on a pleasure trip. They had their arrangements made to leave December 1st, but the accident to the water works of the city detained the mayor. He has devoted his time faithfully to the welfare of the city since his election to the mayoralty. We wish the colonel and Mrs. Bacon a pleasant journey and a happy return.

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From Wednesday's Daily.

CUPID'S CAPTIVES.

List of Marriages Contracted In El Paso County During 1880.

We gave last year a list of marriages contracted in 1879, as we have reason to know that list was a matter of great interest to many of our readers and has been frequently referred to since its publication. We have, therefore, collected from the books of the county clerk a similar list of marriages contracted in 1880. The following condensed table will show the number of marriages in each month and the total number of marriages during the year.

January	6
February	5
March	4
April	5
May	3
June	4
July	8
August	5
September	7
October	9
November	11
December	9
Total	76

From the above it will be seen that November was the month chosen by the greater number of people in which to be married, and that October and December are the next greatest favorites, each one of these standing upon equal terms, while the merry month of May is the lowest on the list. In the first quarter of the year there were 15 marriages, in the second only 12, while the third shows an increase to 20 and the last quarter the largest report of all amounting to 29 all of which would seem to disprove the statement of the poet that "In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." The following is the list:

JANUARY.

Wm. A. Burgess and Adaline A. Layton, January 4, Justice Croffer.

H S Potts and Miss Isabella McCulloch, January 8, the Rev R T Cross.

Alexander Volley and Nannie Ewing, January 15, Rev W J Reed.

J E Benedict and Irene S Robinson, January 19, Rev W W Perkins.

Wm A Dacks and Miss Adaline Smith, January 22, Justice Bently.

S M Dilts and Miss Sarah A Rigs, January 28, Rev W L Slutz.

FEBRUARY.

Charles O Durkee and Miss Eugenia Tutts, Febury 5 R T Cross.

Wm McGuire and Miss Mary W Williams, February 10, Justice S P Clark.

Wm E Grinnell and Miss Elizabeth Lennox, February 19, T C Kirkwood.

Joseph Mann and Miss Caroline Miller, February 19 W L Slutz.

R V Kennedy and Miss Carrie Hudson, February 19, T C Kirkwood.

MARCH.

Geo. D. Elwell and Miss Ettie Stropes, March 15, W. L Slutz.

Wm. Fielding and Mrs. Abbie Mayes, March 16, Wm. A. Hyde.

Frank F. Castello and Miss Ida Baker, March 24, Justice S. P. Clark.

Mr R M Edwards and Miss Mary E Hoag, March 28, W L Slutz.

APRIL

Con McGinley and Miss Mary Powers, April 1, Father De La Hanty.

John H Lundy and Miss Sarah King, April 8, R T Cross.

Garrett Quackenboss Mrs Pamelia A Rose, April 9, W L Slutz.

Aaron Morris and Miss Anna Bisshop, April 10, W J Reed.

F A H Sahrbeck and Miss Kate L Leibold, April 21, W D Westervelt.

MAY.

C C Brazil and Mrs S M Foster, May 4, W A Hyde.

W H Mumford and Miss Nancy E Stout, May 20, Justice Bentley.

G W Bridge and Miss Mary Montgomery, May 25, S W Hatch.

JUNE.

John H King and Miss Beatrice Fallatie, June 2, Father De La Hanty.

Edward Newcomer and Miss Mary J Hunter, June, 6, W L Slutz.

T C Watson and Miss Sarah M Walton, June 18, W L Slutz.

John W Dozier and Miss Mary E Mumford, June 29, Justice Bentley.

JULY.

John Kersher and Miss Alice M. Stephenson, July 1, W L Slutz.

Wm Rachel and Mary P Clark, July 4, Rev R T Cross.

W C Strider and Miss Alice Watkins, July 7, Justice Cross.

J L Reifsnider and Mrs L A Maxwell, July 14, W A Hyde.

E J Shobe and Miss Carrie A Sheffer, July 18, Rev C C Creegan.

N P Harrison and Miss Bertha E Larson, July 23, Judge E A Colburn.

W H C Folsom and Miss Lottie Millard, July 25, Rev R T Cross.

E F Bennet and Miss Hannah M Hill, July 25, Judge E A Colburn.

AUGUST.

H Neff and Miss Maggie L. Richards, August 3, W L Slutz.

Geo Barndollar and Miss Lizze J Gage, August 4, Dr Willis Lord.

Robt E Ostemand Mattie M Lynch, August 11 Rev B A P Eaton

Louis W Geiser and Miss Charlotte Morrill, August 15, T C Kirkwood, D. D

Alfred Reece and Miss Mary Magingan, August 18, Father De La Hanty.

SEPTEMBER.

D J L[illegible] and Miss Mary Halshead, September 1, Rev W L Slutz.

James Heller and Miss Emma Monroe, September 1, Rev R T Cross.

J Hulgard and Miss Mary L West, September 2, Rev W D Westervelt.

A N Knight and Miss Rachael F Granger, September 4, Rev T C Kirkwood.

Frank W Hemenway and Miss Mary J Montgomery, September 5, W L Slutz.

Geo H McMillen and Miss F L Riddle, September 9, T C Kirkwood, D. D.

J A Neff and Miss Margaret Warren, September 13, Rev S W Hatch

OCTOBER.

H D Quinby and Miss Lucy J Redman, October 5, Deacon Easterly.

Alexander McGaugh and Miss Louisa Powers, October 6, Rev W G Reed.

Fred Louther and Miss Malania Neff, October 7, W L Slutz.

Henry Smeltzer and Miss Levina Potter, October 15, Rev R T Cross.

John Ryan and Miss Hattie Smeltzer, October 15, Rev R T Cross.

Geo D Walker and Rachael Dysert, October 18, Clergyman R T Cross.

Eugene T Wolverton and Miss R L Copeland, October 21, T C Kirkwood.

Newton C Hull and Miss Luella J Tweed, October 20, T C Kirkwood, D D.

Geo L Banks and Nevada E Scott, October 29, Clergyman R T Cross.

NOVEMBER.

R J Krague and Miss Jennie Cumberland, November 3, Rev R T Cross.

A H Harrison and Miss Dora M Shideler, November 4, Rev W L Slutz.

Henry Holmes and Miss Belle Moore, November 5, Justice Bently.

B F Lacy and Miss Martha F Johnson, November 5, S W Hatch.

S P Kirkpatrick and Miss Ella Marsh, November 6, Rev W L Slutz.

O G Caswell and Miss Alice Blow, November 12, Rev W L Slutz.

Tracy Elsie Carey and Josephine Coleman, November 12, Father De La Hanty.

John McCabe and Mary Glancy, November 18, Father De La Hanty.

R P Williams and Miss Augusta Sayer, November 18, Rev P A Rice.

J G McConnell and Miss Clara G Well, November 24, Willis Lord, D D.

Thos H Benton and Miss Jane Flowers, November 25, Justice Bently.

Geo Thompson and Miss R A Mackey, November 30, Deacon J P Easterly.

DECEMBER.

Chas E Chapman and Faanie Bergens, Dec 2, Rev W L Slutz.

Jacob Kolle and Miss Dora Shephard, Dec 14, Rev W L Slutz.

V E Smith and Miss Anna G Murray, Dec 16, Rev W L Slutz.

Andrew F Snyder and Mrs Margaret A Pearson, Dec 21, Rev W L Slutz.

Benj F Robbins and Miss Susie M Stephenson, December 22, Rev W L Slutz.

F W Erenbergh and Miss Mattie Monroe, December 24, Rev R T Cross.

N J Jones and Miss Julia Casey, December 25, Rev W G Reed.

W H Gordon and Miss Delia Clark, December 28, Rev W L Slutz.

F E Rose and Laura E Shideler, December 30, Rev W L Slutz.

EL PASO COUNTY.

Agricultural and Pastoral Resources of Our Home.

The New Year's edition of the Denver Tribune has the following very satisfactory review of the agricultural and pastoral resources of El Paso county:

"In this county agriculture, thus far, has not engrossed the attention of its citizens. The census reports give but two hundred and twenty-one farmers within its borders, but we are inclined to think that this is lower than the actual number, since none are reported save those that are valued over $400. The sheep interest is very large and the eastern half of the county is dotted with ranges where sheep thrive. The principal stream is the Fountain qui Bouille, coming out of the canon above Manitou and running in a southerly direction until it empties into the Arkansas near Pueblo There are no large canals for general farming purposes, since the supply in this stream is not large, while the Monument is the only other stream of any consequence in the county, but carries a small volume of water. A number of small ditches cover the fertile bottom lands in the valley south of Colorado Springs, and were the farms occupied and tilled as they should be, a large amount of grain could be raised. But in the season of 1879 not one half of these farms were cropped, and as far as we could learn the season of 1880 was no improvement in this respect upon its predecessor. A liberal estimate of the amount of wheat raised within the border of the county will not place it over five thousand bushels, with perhaps one thousand bushels of oats. Of corn but little was raised. The hay crop of the county, in favorable seasons, reaches nearly if not fully to ten thousand tons, as a large area of upland is annually cut over, but last season only in the valleys was any hay cut, and two thousand tons will cover the amount obtained. Some attention is being paid to alfalfa, four miles south of Colorado Springs, a considerable area will be sown to this crop next season. It is said that on this farm there are some ponds admirably adapted to carp culture, and that they are to be stocked in the spring with German carp.

As regards fruit culture it may be said that the early settlers of El Paso county, excepting a few farmers, of whom Hon. J. C. Woodbury and Hon. A. Z. Sheldon may be named—paid but little attention to fruit growing. So long as pumpkins, squashes, turnips, &c., could be sold for ten cents per pound, ranchmen did not care to give the time and attention necessary to grow luxuries, as they regarded fruit. Nearly all the first settlers in the county were thoroughly saturated with the idea that no fruit could be grown in Colorado and made no effort to learn by trial whether the generally accepted opinion was correct or not. It was not until a new class of citizens had settled in and around Colorado Springs that a determined effort was made to supply themselves with some of the luxuries, in the way of fruit, that they had left behind them in the states. Some five or six years ago a few of the enterprising citizens of Colorado Springs begun to cultivate strawberries, which amply repaid them for the trouble, and the cultivation of this fruit soon became general Although the market for fruit of all kinds here is one of the best in the state, the home production of strawberries during the last season was only about one half equal the demand. Several parties raised enormous crops, considering the area of land devoted to the purpose. L. R. Allen raised a large quantity of the Jocunda, Seth Boyden and one or two other varieties. R. C. Lyon grew a crop of magnificent Jocundas, which for size and flavor have seldom been surpassed. Major Henry McAllister raised on a piece of ground containing 1,750 square feet, or about the twenty fifth part of an acre, over 500 quarts of Wilsons, Crescents and Cumberland Triumphs. Other persons also did well.

Efforts have also been made here to grow blackberries and raspberries, though it would seem as though success, thus far, had not attended the efforts made by reason, we are inclined to think, of not taking proper care of them, they dying down every winter. But several of those who have persisted in their attempts to have laid the canes down and covered them, and they are likely to be rewarded next summer with fruit

Considerable progress has been made of late in raising the larger fruits although El Paso county cannot boast of such orchards as those of Jesse Frazier and Mr. Helms, in the adjoining county of Fremont, a very large number of persons have many thriving apple and pear trees. Mr. Woodbury, residing about twelve miles south of the Springs, has apple trees in bearing and quite an orchard of young trees that are doing well Hon. A. Z. Sheldon, at Colorado City, has a considerable number of apple trees that will soon be in bearing. David M. Rose, just south of Colorado Springs, in the valley of the Fountaine, has raised quite a quantity of apple trees, of the Duchess of Oldenburg and Early Harvest variety. He has also succeeded in growing the Bartlett pear. It may be said of this gentleman that, while other men have done well in this county in this respect, he has shown more than usual energy and zeal in the direction of fruit culture. John Harvey, F. L. Martin and others in the town have apple trees in bearing. Major McAllister had over two bushels of Duchess of Oldenburg apples from off one tree, and expects to have a much larger crop next season; he also has a few thrifty Winesaps and other varieties. Mr. M. E Irving has in his garden, in town, peaches, pears and cherries that have been in bearing for the last three years; the cherries were Murillos, but we could not learn the varieties of the peaches and pears.

We are glad to note that the people of El Paso county are awakening to the importance of giving more attention in the future to fruit growing. This is evidenced by the fact that a prominent nursery house in the state of New York sold about $5,000 worth of apple, pear, plum and other fruit trees in the county last season and other nurserymen also sold considerable quantities.

A Pomological society is in process of formation here and will soon meet to perfect its organization, when regular meetings will be held for the purpose of discussing such questions as are of interest to fruit growers. Already about forty have signified their intention of joining, and such a society cannot fail to have a healthful effect upon the development of this industry.

We learned that a six acre tract lying east of Colorado Springs is to be set to small and standard fruits next spring. So the good work goes on.

Mayor Bacon's Agility.

Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, must be a pleasant city to live in, judging from the very sprightly daily paper, called the Reporter, which is published there. The paper is deserving of favorable notice as it displays an enterprising courtesy of an altitude of six thousand feet above the sea. However, what we began to say was that the Daily Reporter recognizes our worthy mayor in the following remarks:

A hook and ladder company of Colorado Springs, Colorado, gave a Christmas ball, to which their worthy city mayor, Col. John H. Bacon, was an invited guest. And now we want the many friends of Col. Bacon in this part of Iowa, who know him to be fifty-five or sixty years old if he is a minute, to just read what the daily GAZETTE of that city says of the colonel. In its mention of their grand Christmas ball: "Mayor Bacon came early and went home at daylight. At his request the quadrille waltz dedicated to him was changed to a High-land fling, and the way he developed the scientific intricacies of the dance was a caution to behold."

Personal.

Mr. J. M. Sigafus, wife and daughter start this morning for Florida and will remain there during the remainder of the winter.

County Commissioners C. R. Husted, J. C. Woodbury and Matt France started on a visit to the Divide yesterday for the purpose of investigating the feasibility of establishing some new roads for which the residents of the Divide have made application.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Wednesday, January 5, 1881:

Bland, L C	McMurray, W R
Champion, Miss Maria	Near, F S
Desmond, Louis L	Shepperd, Sarah E
Krelmeyer, Fred	Sterling, Robert K
Thomas, S H.	

FOREIGN.

Lowery, Jas.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office. E. I. PRICE, P. M.

The W. S. Jackson Hose company No. 2 held their regular annual meeting for the election of officers at the engine house last night. There was a full attendance of the members and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. H. Harrison, foreman; W. H. Hoagland, first assistant; M. H. Wilbur, second assistant; O. L. Godfrey, secretary and treasurer. Pipemen, John Clark, Charley Lee, Frank Perkins, Harry Wagner. Hydrant men, Edgar Howbert, A. H. Whaite, E. E. Martin, John Courter. The company has 22 members enrolled on its list and is in a prosperous condition.

The winter term of Colorado College opens to-day.

The receipts of the Colorado Springs station from freight and passenger travel during the month of December were $35,000.

Dan Durkee has one of the handsomest dogs in town. The animal is only 18 months old but we should judge that he weighed nearly a hundred pounds. He is also an intelligent dog but Bowser is not at all jealous.

From Thursday's Daily.

The mercury on the Peak yesterday at 2 o'clock was down to 13 degrees below zero.

The Sullivan Comedy Company will probably appear in Court House Hall the latter part of next week. They played at Pueblo last night and gave general satisfaction.

Company A, of this city will not attend the inauguration ceremony at Denver next Tuesday but will probably send a delegation consisting of a few of its members.

Personal.

Judge Randall has returned from his eastern visit.

Mr. Irving Howbert and wife and Mr. F. F. Crowell have gone to New York.

General T. F. Brown, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. O. J. Kennedy, of this city, was elected yesterday chief engrossing clerk of the senate.

Mr. J. G. Warner, the lumberman, is lying seriously ill at his residence on Nevada avenue.

Mr. A. D. Craigue returned from a visit to eastern Kansas on the owl train yesterday morning.

Mr. S. P. McMillan returned yesterday from New Mexico where he has been on a business trip for Messrs. Sprague, Warner & Co. of Chicago.

Mr. G. H. Potter, formerly with Mr. E. E. Hooker, of this city, is now acting as day clerk at the National. Mr. Potter is a courteous gentleman and will no doubt win favor with the traveling public.

Mr. J. K. Sweeny, of the signal service, was recently offered a responsible position with the Atlantic & Pacific Tunnel company, which he was rather inclined to accept, and accordingly asked the chief signal officer at Washington that he grant him the privilege of resigning. General Hazen in reply stated that it would be impossible for him to grant the request at present, as he had no other man to fill his place. It is with pleasure that we announce Mr. Sweeney's intention to remain with us during the remainder of the winter.

Not so Dead After all.

Some little sensation was created on the streets yesterday by the rumor that a man had committed suicide in the area of the Brunswick Billiard rooms. A large number of people gathered on the spot and the excitement grew to fever heat when a man was seen lying at full length on his stomach and a bottle of colorless liquid standing by his side. Everybody made suggestions as to the proper thing to be done under the circumstances. One man advised that a physician be called, another suggested that the coroner was the proper man to be sent for, still another thought that restoratives ought to be administered without delay.

In the meantime the supposed dead man was seen to be convulsed with a shuddering motion and pretty soon a hearty laugh broke forth from the alleged corpse. The man proved to be Mr. Dewey, of the billiard hall, who had gone into the area to inspect the gas pipe and who was engaged in blowing some alcohol into the main to take out the frost when he was discovered by a curious passer-by, who seeing Mr. Dewey's peculiar position and noticing the bottle of alcohol, of course adopted the populor theory of suicide, and spread the alarm. Mr. Dewey, however, was not very dead after all.

John Courter's Large Business.

In our report of the work done last year by the builders of Colorado Springs we endeavored to get at the sum total of money spent in building here during the last twelve months. In doing this we wished to avoid duplicating figures and we therefore refrain from giving the statistics concerning what had been done by mason's and bricklayers. Mr. John Courter is one of the largest brick makers and contractors in the city. During the year just past Mr. Courter manufactured nearly 2,000,000 bricks in his brick yards near this city. The exact number of bricks manufactured by him was 1,764,000 and this would have been largely increased but for the unfavorable weather. Mr. Courter's largest contract last year was for the brick work on the new opera house which is one of the best jobs ever completed in the state. The bricks are of a superior quality and were laid under his personal supervision. In addition to the work on the opera house Mr. Courter has been kept very busy during the year and his work foots up to about $100,000. Among the other buildings built by him are the Bennett building, Dr. Edwards' office and the Thurlow building. Mr. Courter is a good workman and is prosperous because he deserves to be prosperous.

THE DEAF-MUTE INSTITUTE.

How the Pupils Spent the Holiday Season.

The current number of the Deaf-Mute Index contains several compositions by the pupils, We are glad to comment favorably upon the paper published by the pupils of the Deaf-Mute Institute which shows upon its face that care is taken in both the mechanical and editorial departments. Among the articles contributed by the pupils to the current number of the Index is the following from Miss Katie Odell which describes how the pupils spent the holidays: "The good times which we anticipated and which took our minds from study, have come and gone, and left us once more industriously preparing for the coming exhibition which we will give at Denver next month. I will join my little friends in writing a composition for the Index, how we spent the holidays. On Christmas morning every body was up and trying to beat the others with 'Merry Christmas.' After breakfast we enjoyed ourselves conversing and playing games. Some took a stroll to town to buy presents, At twelve o'clock we marched into the dining room where nice, large turkeys and other eatables were steaming and waiting to be eaten. All began to eat heartily as Dr. Tanner did after his forty days fast. Although very hungry the tables could not be cleared by us all.

"After dinner we went and enjoyed ourselves as before till we were told to go into the principal's room. There we were astonished to see a very large tree laden from top to bottom with presents. Kind old Santa Claus remembered all and there were many handsome and valuable presents for all. It was the largest tree we ever had. After the tree was stripped different games were indulged in which lasted till 10 o'clock.

"New Year was spent more pleasantly because the mumps which had troubled the pupils had disappeared. The forenoon was spent quite like Christmas, but the afternoon differently. After partaking of the turkeys and other eatables, we enjoyed ourselves till evening when we had some very nice tableaux. After that we went and arryed ourselves in masks for the masquerade ball. We had some difficulty in finding who our partners were.

"Dancing was also indulged in. We retired at ten o'clock, not to dream of the coming holidays, but to refresh ourselves to be ready to go to our studies, which all are now industriously doing. Miss Emma Cox, a graduate of the Missouri institute, who resides in Canon City, came here to spend holiday and concluded to remain here and we are very glad to have her. She is a very intelligent young lady. Deaf-mutes of the east are beginning to come out here. There are already two from Illinois, three from Missouri, one from Boston, five from Kansas. They do not attend school here, but reside in different parts of Colorado, only one is attending school here."

We Are Seven.

Last Tuesday [illegible] made a brilliant record in [illegible] rounding up ferocious and vagrant cows. They succeeded in putting some [illegible] these animals in the pound. It seems that a ranchman who came into town with a load of hay and had left it standing in the street for a moment, found seven cows laying hold upon that one load, and being much angered thereby, called upon the officers of the law to arrest the thieving creatures. The scene which ensued when Officer Tell, Marshal Beall and two or three public spirited citizens closed in on the cows, was quite dramatic. We were not present but gathered the facts from those who were. One of the officers who has an eye to literature wrote a poem on the subject and submitted it to us for publication. We take pleasure in printing it at our usual advertising rates:—

WHAT THE COWS DID.

They climbed into a ranchman's cart and eat up
all his hay.
The ranchman to the marshal came and thus to
him did say:
"Blank blank the cows; why don't you come,
and put them in the pound?"
"I will, I will," the marshal cried, "as soon as
help is found."

Help soon arrived, his name was—well, the
name it does not rhyme with heaven,
And ranchman, help, and Marshal Beall soon
humped themselves and corraled seven.
"That blanked white steer's the one I want,"
did the eager ranchman say,
"He is the one that is the worst in going through
my hay,"
But "that white steer" was up to snuff, and
tossing tail and head
Went off like a double barreled, breech-loading
battle of Bull's Run, knocking down Watkins
and Jefferson in his mad career, and if he is
corraled at all, it will be some other day or
when the swift-footed chap is dead.

Now that the holidays are over Mr. Edward Ferris of the Pike's Peak dry goods emporium, announces through the columns of the GAZETTE extraordinary bargains in dry goods. He has established what he calls a bargain counter on which he displays goods of various descriptions at remarkably low figures. Among other things he mentions coats, doimas, blankets, table linens, handkerchiefs, fancy goods and various other articles too numerous to mention. When Mr. Ferris advertises a discount of 25, 30 or even 50 per cent. he means just what he says and those desirous of getting good bargains can rest assured that they will get them by calling on Mr. Ferris.

Free Instructions in Drawing and in Chemistry

A course of twenty lessons in free hand drawing will be opened in the south room of the college Friday afternoon at half past two o'clock, to be continued upon Monday and Friday afternoons throughout the winter term. The teacher, Miss Johnson did the work given by the Massachusetts Normal Art School and is competent to instruct in our courses assigned. Pupils taking lessons this winter can, in future terms, be carried through mechanical, perspective, model and object work; twenty lessons being assigned to each subject. This affords an opportunity never before offered in town for thorough instruction practically free. No charge for the present course will be made to pupils in these classes. All the college instruction is free to the town's people, the only charge being two dollars a term for janitor fees. Any person wishing to join the drawing class will therefore be subject only to this tax of two dollars

Professor Shelby has made arrangements for a course of fifty popular illustrated lectures on inorganic and applied chemistry, to be given upon Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at half past two o'clock, in the south room of the college. This course will be carried through the winter and spring terms, beginning week after next or upon the arrival of a portion of the apparatus from New York. This course is adapted to beginners and will prepare persons for laboratory practice. These lectures are free to members of the college. Any person wishing to join the class will be subject only to the charge of two dollars. This fee will however, entitle one both to the afternoon drawing rooms of this term and the chemistry, of two terms.

Lawn and Street Trees.

President E. E. Edwards, of the State Agricultural college, made an address before the State Horticultural society in Denver last Tuesday, which was reported in the Tribune as follows: "'Lawn and Street Trees' was the subject of a paper read by Dr. Edwards. It was of unusual length, but did not contain an uninteresting line, being very exhaustive in a general way and carefully written. The docter divided trees into two grand classes of the beautiful and useful. As screens or stormbreaks they modified winter's cold and summer's heat. As drains they took from swampy lands their impurity and malarial qualities. The eucalyptus of the tropics and the ordinary sun-flower of our own climate were specimens of anti-malarial vegetation. Among this class of hygienic trees were the cone-bearers, the balsamic and resinous odors of which came gratefully to the sense of suffering invalids. Along ditches trees strengthened the banks and kept the water pure by absorbing carbonic acid and giving out oxygen. Among the profitable trees were those for timber, for dyestuffs, for the manufacture of paper and of sugar. The paper gave some attention to many varieties of trees, among them the cottonwood, the willow family, the tree of species, box elder, birch, walnut, chestnut and elm. Of the cottonwood it was said that it was the most rugged of its species (the willow), and while it was not to be called beautiful, it was the herald in Colorado of more desirable shade trees. It was, nevertheless, a classical tree, for it had grown by the banks of the Tiber. It was also not unknown to poetry, for its praises have been sung by the bard. The paper closed with a reference to the gorgeousness of the leaves of many varieties of trees in the autumn season, the reader saying that he had seen groves of swamp maples that glowed in the departing sunlight like a burning city."

Mr. Abe Roberts, editor of the Mountaineer, has been appointed clerk of the district court. The Denver Republican of yesterday says: "The bond of Abe Roberts, as clerk of the district court of the fourth judicial district, was filed with the secretary of state yesterday morning. The bond is in the sum of $5,000, with the principal, and Frank L. Rouse, Matt France and J. R. Kennedy, as securities. The appointment was made by Judge J. C. Helm, the newly elected judge of the district.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, $4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

TONIC.—"*Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.*" WEBSTER.

Castoria—35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

wm 1881*

From Wednesday's Daily.

CUPID'S CAPTIVES

List of Marriages Contracted in El Paso County During 1880.

We gave last year a list of marriages contracted in 1879, as we have reason to know that list was a matter of great interest to many of our readers and has been frequently referred to since its publication. We have, therefore, collected from the books of the county clerk a similar list of marriages contracted in 1880. The following condensed table will show the number of marriages in each month and the total number of marriages during the year.

January	6
February	5
March	4
April	5
May	3
June	4
July	8
August	5
September	7
October	9
November	11
December	9
Total	76

From the above it will be seen that November was the month chosen by the greater number of people in which to be married, and that October and December are the next greatest favorites, each one of these standing upon equal terms, while the merry month of May is the lowest on the list. In the first quarter of the year there were 15 marriages, in the second only 12, while the third shows an increase to 20 and the last quarter the largest report of all, amounting to 29, all of which would seem to disprove the statement of the poet that "in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." The following is the list:

JANUARY.

Wm A. Burgess and Adaline A. Layton, January 2, Justice Crofter.

... S Potts and Miss Sadie A McCulloch, January 8, the Rev R T Cross

Alexander Volley and Nannie Ewing, January 15, Rev W G Reed.

... Benedict and Irene S Robinson, January 19, Rev W W Perkins

Wm A Dress... and Miss Adaline Smith, January 22 Justice Bentley.

S M Dills and Miss Sarah A Riggs, January 28, Rev W L Slutz.

FEBRUARY.

Charles O Dorsee and Miss ...igenia Tutts, February 5, R T Cross

Wm McGuire and Miss Mary W Williams, February ..., Justice S P Clark.

Wm ... and Miss Elizabeth ..., February 1.., T C Kirkwood

Joseph ... and Miss Caroline Miller, February 1.. W L Slutz.

R A Kennedy and Miss Carrie Judson, February 1.., T C Kirkwood

MARCH.

Geo ...well and Miss ... Stroyes, March 15 W L Slutz

Wm ... and Mrs Abbie Mayes, March 16 Wm A Hyde

Frank ... and Miss Ida Baker, March 24 Justice S P Clark

Mr R M ... and Miss Mary L Long, March 28 W L Slutz

APRIL.

Con McG... and Miss Mary Powers, April ... Father De La Hanty

John H... and Miss Sarah King, April 8 R T Cross

Garrett Quackenboss Mrs Pamelia A Rose, April 9 W L Slutz

Aaron Morris and Miss Anna Bisshop, April 10 W G Reed

F A ... Stirbeck and Miss Kate L Leibolt, April 21, W D Westervelt.

MAY.

C C Brazi... and Mrs S M Foster, May 4, W A Hyde.

W ... Mumford and Miss Nancy E Stout, May 20 Justice Bentley

G W Bridge and Miss Mary Montgomery, May 25, S W Hatch

JUNE.

John ... King and Miss Beatrice Fairlatie, June 2, Father De La Hanty

Edward Newcomer and Miss Mary J Hunter, June, 6, W L Slutz

T C Watson and Miss Sarah M Walton, June 18, W L Slutz

John W ... and Miss Mary E Mumford, June 2.. Justice Bentley.

JULY.

John Kershner and Miss Alice M. Stephenson, July 1, W L Slutz.

Wm Rache and Mary ... Clark, July 4, Rev R T Cross

W C Stricker and Miss Alice Watkins, July 7, Justice Cross.

... Reifsnider and Mrs L A Maxwell, July 1.. W A Hyde

... J Snode and Miss Carrie A Sheffer, July 18, Rev C C Creegan.

N P Harrison and Miss Bertha E Carson, July 23 Judge E A Colburn.

W H C Folsom and Miss Lottie M...ard, July 25, Rev R T Cross.

I F Bennet and Miss Hannah M ..., July 25, Judge E A Colburn.

AUGUST.

... Neff and Miss Maggie L Richards, August 3, W L Slutz.

Geo Barndo ar and Miss Lizzie Gage, August 4, Dr Willis Lord.

Root E Ostem and Mattie M Lynch, August 11, Rev B A P Eaton.

Louis W Geiger and Miss Charlotte Morris, August 15 T C Kirkwood, D D

Alfred Reece and Miss Mary Vagingan, August 18, Father De La Hanty.

SEPTEMBER.

D J Lambert and Miss Mary Halstead, September 1, Rev W L Slutz

James Ketler and Miss Emma Monroe, September 1, Rev R T Cross

... Hugard and Miss Mary L West, September 2, Rev W D Westervelt.

A N Knight and Miss Rachael F Granger, September 4 Rev T C Kirkwood.

Frank W Whetenhaway and Miss Mary J Montgomery, September 5, W L Slutz

Geo H McM...en and Miss F L Ricke, September 9, T C Kirkwood, D. D.

J A Neff and Miss Margaret Warren, September 13, Rev S W Hatch

OCTOBER.

... B Quinby and Miss Lucy J Redman, October 5, Deacon Easterly.

Alexander McGaugh and Miss Louisa Powers, October 6, Rev W G Reed.

Fred Louther and Miss Malania Neff, October 7, W L Slutz.

Henry Smeltzer and Miss Levina Potter, October 15, Rev R T Cross.

John Ryan and Miss Hattie Smeltzer, October 15, Rev R T Cross.

Geo D Walker and Rachael Dysert, October 18, Clergyman R T Cross,

Eugene T Wolverton and Miss R L Copeland, October 21, T C Kirkwood.

Newton C Hu... and Miss Luella ... Tweed, October 20, T C Kirkwood, D D.

Geo L Banks and Nevada E Scott, October 29, Clergyman R T Cross.

NOVEMBER.

R ... Krague and Miss Jennie Cumberland, November 3, Rev R T Cross.

A H Harrison and Miss Dora M Spicer, November ..., Rev W L Slutz.

Henry Holmes and Miss Belle Moore, November 5, Justice Bently.

B F Lacy and Miss Martha F Johnson, November 5, S W Hatch.

S P Kirkpatrick and Miss ...a Marsh, November 6, Rev W L Slutz.

O G Caswell and Miss Alice ...low, November 12, Rev W L Slutz.

Tracy Elsie Carey and Josephine Coleman, November 12, Father De La Hanty.

John McCabe and Mary Glancy, November 18, Father De La Hanty.

R P Williams and Miss Augusta Sayer, November 18, Rev P A Rice

... G McConnell and Miss Clara G We..., November 2.., Willis Lord, D D

Thos E Benton and Miss ...ne Flowers, November 25, Justice Bently.

Geo Thomson and Miss R A Mackey, November 30, Deacon ... Easterly.

DECEMBER.

Chas L Chapman and Fannie Bergens, Dec 2, Rev W L Slutz

Jacob Kole and Miss Dora Shephard, Dec 1.. Rev W L Slutz

M ... Smith and Miss Anna G Murray, Dec 16, Rev W L Slutz

Andrew P Snyder and Mrs Margaret A Pearson, Dec 21, Rev W L Slutz

Ben F Robbins and Miss Susie V Stephenson, December 22, Rev W L Slutz

... W Erenbergh and Miss Mattie Monroe, December 2.. Rev R T Cross

N ... Jones and Miss Julia Casey, December 25 Rev W G Reed.

W ... Gordon and Miss Delia Clark, December 28, Rev W L Slutz.

... L Rose and Laura ... Spicer, December 30, Rev W L Slutz.

EL PASO COUNTY.

Agricultural and Pastoral Resources of Our Home

The New Year's edition of the Denver Tribune has the following very satisfactory review of the agricultural and pastoral resources of El Paso county:

In this county agriculture, thus far, has not engrossed the attention of its citizens. The census reports give but two hundred and twenty-one farmers within its borders, but we are inclined to think that this is lower than the actual number, since none are reported save those that are valued over $400. The sheep interest is very large and the eastern half of the county is dotted with ranges where sheep thrive. The principal stream is the Fountain qui Bouille, coming out of the canon above Manitou and running in a southerly direction until it empties into the Arkansas near Pueblo. There are no large canals for general farming purposes, since the supply in this stream is not large, while the Monument is the only other stream of any consequence in the county, but carries a small volume of water. A number of small ditches cover the fertile bottom lands in the valley south of Colorado Springs, and were the farms occupied and tilled as they should be, a large amount of grain could be raised. But in the season of 1879 not one half of these farms were cropped, and as far as we could learn the season of 1880 was no improvement in this respect upon its predecessor. A liberal estimate of the amount of wheat raised within the border of the county will not place it over five thousand bushels, with perhaps one thousand bushels of oats. Of corn but little was raised. The hay crop of the county, in favorable seasons, reaches nearly if not fully to ten thousand tons, as a large area of upland is annually cut over, but last season only in the valleys was any hay cut, and two thousand tons will cover the amount obtained. Some attention is being paid to alfalfa, four miles south of Colorado Springs, a considerable area will be sown to this crop next season. It is said that on this farm there are some ponds admirably adapted to carp culture, and that they are to be stocked in the spring with German carp.

As regards fruit culture it may be said that the early settlers of El Paso county, excepting a few farmers, of whom Hon. J. C. Woodbury and Hon A Z Sheldon may be named—paid but little attention to fruit growing. So long as pumpkins, squashes, turnips, &c., could be sold for ten cents per pound, ranchmen did not care to give the time and attention necessary to grow luxuries, as they regarded fruit. Nearly all the first settlers in the county were thoroughly saturated with the idea that no fruit could be grown in Colorado and made no effort to learn by trial whether the generally accepted opinion was correct or not. It was not until a new class of citizens had settled in and around Colorado Springs that a determined effort was made to supply themselves with some of the luxuries, in the way of fruit, that they had left behind them in the states. Some five or six years ago a few of the enterprising citizens of Colorado Springs began to cultivate strawberries, which amply repaid them for the trouble, and the cultivation of this fruit soon became general. Although the market for fruit of all kinds here is one of the best in the state, the home production of strawberries during the last season was only about one half equal the demand. Several parties raised enormous crops, considering the area of land devoted to the purpose. ... R Allen raised a large quantity of the Jocunda, Seth Boyden and one or two other varieties. R. C. Lyon grew a crop of magnificent Jocundas, which for size and flavor have seldom been surpassed. Major Henry McAllister raised on a piece of ground containing 1,750 square feet, or about the twenty-fifth part of an acre, over 500 quarts of Wilsons, Crescents and Cumberland Triumphs. Other persons also did well.

Efforts have also been made here to grow blackberries and raspberries, though it would seem as though success, thus far, had not attended the efforts made, by reason, we are inclined to think, of not taking proper care of them, they dying down every winter. But several of those who have persisted in their attempts to have laid the canes down and covered them, and they are likely to be rewarded next summer with fruit.

Considerable progress has been made of late in raising the larger fruits and though El Paso county cannot boast of such orchards as those of Jesse Frazier and Mr. Helms, in the adjoining county of Fremont, a very large number of persons have many thriving apple and pear trees. Mr. Woodbury, residing about twelve miles south of the Springs, has apple trees in bearing and quite an orchard of young trees that are doing well. Hon. A Z Sheldon, at Colorado City, has a considerable number of apple trees that will soon be in bearing. David M. Rose, just south of Colorado Springs, in the valley of the Fountaine, has raised quite a quantity of apple trees, of the Duchess of Oldenburg and Early Harvest variety. He has also succeeded in growing the Bartlett pear. It may be said of this gentleman that, while other men have done well in this county in this respect, he has shown more than usual energy and zeal in the direction of fruit culture. John Harvey, F. L. Martin and others in the town have apple trees in bearing. Major McAllister had over two bushels of Duchess of Oldenburg apples from off one tree, and expects to have a much larger crop next season; he also has a few thrifty Winesaps and other varieties. Mr. W. J. Irving has in his garden, in town, peaches, pears and cherries that have been in bearing for the last three years; the cherries were Murillos but we could not learn the varieties of the peaches and pears.

We are glad to note that the people of El Paso county are awakening to the importance of giving more attention in the future to fruit growing. This is evidenced by the fact that a prominent nursery house in the state of New York sold about $5,000. worth of apple, pear, plum and other fruit trees in the county last season and other nurserymen also sold considerable quantities.

A Pomological society is in process of formation here and will soon meet to perfect its organization, when regular meetings will be held for the purpose of discussing such questions as are of interest to fruit growers. Already about forty have signified their intention of joining, and such a society cannot fail to have a healthful effect upon the development of this industry.

We learned that a six acre tract lying east of Colorado Springs is to be set to small and standard fruits next spring. So the good work goes on.

Mayor Bacon's Agility

Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, must be a pleasant city to live in, judging from the very sprightly daily paper, called the Reporter, which is published there. The paper is deserving of favorable notice as it displays an enterprising courtesy of an altitude of six thousand feet above the sea. However, what we began to say was that the Daily Reporter recognizes our worthy mayor in the following remarks:

A hook and ladder company of Colorado Springs, Colorado, gave a Christmas ball, to which their worthy city mayor, Col. John E. Bacon, was an invited guest. And now we want the many friends of Col. Bacon in this part of Iowa, who know him to be fifty-five or sixty years old if he is a minute, to just read what the daily GAZETTE of that city says of the colonel in its mention of their grand Christmas ball: "Mayor Bacon came early and went home at daylight. At his request the quadrille waltz dedicated to him was changed to a High-land Fling, and the way he developed the scientific intricacies of the dance was a caution to people."

Personal.

Mr. J. V. Sigafus, wife and daughter start this morning for Florida and will remain there during the remainder of the winter.

County Commissioners C. R. Hustec, J. C. Woodbury and Matt France started on a visit to the Divide yesterday for the purpose of investigating the feasibility of establishing some new roads for which the residents of the Divide have made application.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Wednesday, January 5, 1881:

Bland, L C	McMurray, W R
Champion, Miss Maria	Near, F S
Desmond, Louis L	Shepperd, Sarah E
Kremeyer, Fred	Sterling, Robert R
Thomas, S H.	

FOREIGN.

Lowery, Jas.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office. E. L. PRICE, P. M.

The W. S Jackson Hose company No. 2 held their regular annual meeting for the election of officers at the engine house last night. There was a full attendance of the members and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. H. Harrison, foreman; W. H. Hoag and, first assistant; M. H. Wilbur, second assistant; O. L. Godfrey, secretary and treasurer. Pipemen, John Clark, Charley Lee, Frank Perkins, Harry Wagner. Hydrant men, Edgar Howbert, A. H. Whaite, E. E. Martin, John Courter. The company has 22 members enrolled on its list and is in a prosperous condition.

The winter term of Colorado College opens to-day.

The receipts of the Colorado Springs station from freight and passenger travel during the month of December was $35,000.

Dan Durkee has one of the handsomest dogs in town. The animal is only 18 months old but we should judge that he weighed nearly a hundred pounds. He is also an intelligent dog but Bowser is not at all jealous.

From Thursday's Daily.

The mercury on the Peak yesterday at 2 o'clock was down to 13 degrees below zero.

The Sullivan Comedy Company will probably appear in Court House Hall the latter part of next week. They played at Pueblo last night and gave general satisfaction.

Company A. of this city will not attend the inauguration ceremony at Denver next Tuesday but will probably send a delegation consisting of a few of its members.

Personal.

Judge Randall has returned from his eastern visit.

Mr. Irving Howbert and wife and Mr. B. F. Crowell have gone to New York.

General. T. F. Brown, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. O. J. Kennedy, of this city, was elected yesterday chief engrossing clerk of the senate.

Mr. J. G. Warner, the lumberman, is lying seriously ill at his residence on Nevada avenue.

Mr. A. D. Craigue returned from a visit to eastern Kansas on the owl train yesterday morning.

Mr. S. P. McMillan returned yesterday from New Mexico where he has been on a business trip for Messrs. Sprague, Warner & Co. of Chicago.

Mr. G. H. Potter, formerly with Mr. E. E. Hooker, of this city, is now acting as day clerk at the National. Mr. Potter is a courteous gentleman and will no doubt win favor with the traveling public.

Mr. T. K. Sweeny, of the signal service, was recently offered a responsible position with the Atlantic & Pacific Tunnel company, which he was rather inclined to accept, and accordingly asked the chief signal officer at Washington that he grant him the privilege of resigning. General Hazen in reply stated that it would be impossible for him to grant the request at present, as he had no other man to fill his place. It is with pleasure that we announce Mr. Sweeney's intention to remain with us during the remainder of the winter.

Not so Dead After all.

Some little sensation was created on the streets yesterday by the rumor that a man had committed suicide in the area of the Brunswick Billiard rooms. A large number of people gathered on the spot and the excitement grew to fever heat when a man was seen lying at full length on his stomach and a bottle of colorless liquid standing by his side. Everybody made suggestions as to the proper thing to be done under the circumstances. One man advised that a physician be called, another suggested that the coroner was the proper man to be sent for, still another thought that restoratives ought to be administered without delay.

In the meantime the supposed dead man was seen to be convulsed with a shuddering motion and pretty soon a hearty laugh broke forth from the alleged corpse. The man proved to be Mr. Dewey, of the billiard hall, who had gone into the area to inspect the gas pipe and who was engaged in blowing some alcohol into the main to take out the frost when he was discovered by a curious passer-by, who seeing Mr. Dewey's peculiar position and noticing the bottle of alcohol, of course adopted the popular theory of suicide, and spread the alarm. Mr. Dewey, however, was not very dead after all.

John Courter's Large Business.

In our report of the work done last year by the builders of Colorado Springs we endeavored to get at the sum total of money spent in building here during the last twelve months. In doing this we wished to avoid duplicating figures and we therefore refrain from giving the statistics concerning what had been done by mason's and bricklayers. Mr. John Courter is one of the largest brick makers and contractors in the city. During the year just past Mr. Courter manufactured nearly 2,000,000 bricks in his brick yards near this city. The exact number of bricks manufactured by him was 1,762,000 and this would have been largely increased but for the unfavorable weather. Mr. Courter's largest contract last year was for the brick work on the new opera house which is one of the best jobs ever completed in the state. The bricks are of a superior quality and were laid under his personal supervision. In addition to the work on the opera house Mr. Courter has been kept very busy during the year and his work foots up to about $100,000. Among the other buildings built by him are the Bennett building, Dr. Edwards' office and the Thaurow building. Mr. Courter is a good workman and is prosperous because he deserves to be prosperous.

THE DEAF-MUTE INSTITUTE

How the Pupils Spent the Holiday Season.

The current number of the Deaf-Mute Index contains several compositions by the pupils. We are glad to comment favorably upon the paper published by the pupils of the Deaf-Mute Institute which shows upon its face that care is taken in both the mechanical and editorial departments. Among the articles contributed by the pupils to the current number of the Index is the following by Miss Katie Odell which describes how the pupils spent the holidays: "The good times which we anticipated and which took our minds from study, have come and gone, and left us once more industriously preparing for the coming exhibition which we will give at Denver next month. I will join my little friends in writing a composition for the Index, how we spent the holidays. On Christmas morning every body was up and trying to beat the others with 'Merry Christmas.' After breakfast we enjoyed ourselves conversing and playing games. Some took a stroll to town to buy presents. At twelve o'clock we marched into the dining room where nice, large turkeys and other eatables were steaming and waiting to be eaten. All began to eat heartily as Dr. Tanner did after his forty days fast. Although very hungry the tables could not be cleared by us all.

"After dinner we went and enjoyed ourselves as before till we were told to go into the principal's room. There we were astonished to see a very large tree laden from top to bottom with presents. Kind old Santa Claus remembered all and there were many handsome and valuable presents for all. It was the largest tree we ever had. After the tree was stripped different games were indulged in which lasted till 10 o'clock.

"New Year was spent more pleasantly because the mumps which had troubled the pupils had disappeared. The forenoon was spent quite like Christmas, but the afternoon differently. After partaking of the turkeys and other eatables, we enjoyed ourselves till evening when we had some very nice tableaux. After that we went and arrayed ourselves in masks for the masquerade ball. We had some difficulty in finding who our partners were.

"Dancing was also indulged in. We retired at ten o'clock, not to dream of the coming holidays, but to refresh ourselves to be ready to go to our studies, which all are now industriously doing. Miss Emma Cox, a graduate of the Missouri institute, who resides in Canon City, came here to spend holiday and concluded to remain here and we are very glad to have her. She is a very intelligent young lady. Deaf mutes of the east are beginning to come out here. There are already two from Illinois, three from Missouri, one from Boston, five from Kansas. They do not attend school here, but reside in different parts of Colorado, only one is attending school here."

We Are Seven

Last Tuesday night the officers made a brilliant record in the matter of taking up ferocious and vagrant cows. They succeeded in putting seven of these animals in the pound. It seems that a ranchman who came into town with a load of hay and had left it standing in the street for a moment, found seven cows laying hold upon that one load, and being much angered thereby, called upon the officers of the law to arrest the thieving creatures. The scene which ensued when Officer Te.., Marshal Beal and two or three public spirited citizens closed in on the cows, was quite dramatic. We were not present but gathered the facts from those who were. One of the officers who has an eye to literature wrote a poem on the subject and submitted it to us for publication. We take pleasure in printing it at our usual advertising rates:—

WHAT THE COWS DID.

They climbed into a ranchman's cart and eat up all his hay.
The ranchman to the marshal came and thus to him did say:
"Blank blank the cows; why don't you come, and put them in the pound?"
"I will, I will," the marshal cried, "as soon as help is found."
Help soon arrived, his name was—well, the name it does not rhyme with heaven,
And ranchman, help, and Marshal Beal soon humped themselves and corralled seven.
"That blanked white steer's the one I want," did the eager ranchman say,
"He is the one that is the worst in going through my hay,"
But "that white steer" was up to snuff, and tossing tail and head
Went off like a double barreled, breech-loading battle of Bull's Run, knocking down Watkins and Jefferson in his mad career, and if he is corralled at all, it will be some other day or when the swift-footed chap is dead.

Now that the holidays are over Mr. Edward Ferris of the Pike's Peak dry goods emporium announces through the columns of the GAZETTE extraordinary bargains in dry goods. He has established what he calls a bargain counter on which he displays goods of various descriptions at remarkably low figures. Among other things he mentions coats, dolmas, blankets, table linens, handkerchiefs, fancy goods and various other articles too numerous to mention. When Mr. Ferris advertises a discount of 25, 30 or even 50 per cent. he means just what he says and those desirous of getting good bargains can rest assured that they will get them by calling on Mr. Ferris.

Free Instructions in Drawing and in Chemistry.

A course of twenty lessons in free hand drawing will be opened in the south room of the college Friday afternoon at half past two o'clock, to be continued upon Monday and Friday afternoons throughout the winter term. The teacher, Miss Johnson did the work given by the Massachusetts Normal Art School and is competent to instruct in four courses assigned. Pupils taking lessons this winter can, in future terms, be carried through mechanical, prospective, model and object work; twenty lessons being assigned to each subject. This affords an opportunity never before offered in town for thorough instruction practically free. No charge for the present course will be made to pupils in the college. All the college instruction is free to the town's people, the only charge being two dollars a term for janitor fees. Any person wishing to join the drawing class will therefore be subject only to this tax of two dollars.

Professor Strieby has made arrangements for a course of fifty popular illustrated lectures on inorganic and applied chemistry, to be given upon Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at half past two o'clock, in the south room of the college. This course will be carried through the winter and spring terms, beginning week after next or upon the arrival of a portion of the apparatus from New York. This course is adapted to beginners and will prepare persons for laboratory practice. These lectures are free to members of the college. Any person wishing to join the class will be subject only to the charge of two dollars. This fee will, however, entitle one both to the afternoon drawing rooms of this term and the chemistry, of two terms.

Lawn and Street Trees

President E. E. Edwards, of the State Agricultural college, made an address before the State Horticultural society in Denver last Tuesday, which was reported in the Tribune as follows: "'Lawn and Street Trees' was the subject of a paper read by Dr. Edwards. It was of unusual length, but did not contain an uninteresting line, being very exhaustive in a general way and carefully written. The doctor divided trees into two grand classes of the beautiful and useful. As screens or storm breaks they modified winter's cold and summer's heat. As drains they took from swampy lands their impurity and malarial qualities. The eucalyptus of the tropics and the ordinary sun flower of our own climate were specimens of anti malarial vegetation. Among this class of hygienic trees were the cone bearers, the balsamic and resinous odors of which came gratefully to the sense of suffering invalids. Along ditches trees strengthened the banks and kept the water pure by absorbing carbonic acid and giving out oxygen. Among the profitable trees were those for timber, for dyestuff, for the manufacture of paper and of sugar. The paper gave some attention to many varieties of trees, among them the cottonwood, the willow family, the maple species, box elder, buck, walnut, chestnut and elm. Of the cottonwood it was said that it was the most rugged of its species (the willow), and while it was not to be called beautiful, it was the herald in Colorado of more desirable shade trees. It was, nevertheless, a classical tree, for it had grown by the banks of the Tiber. It was also not unknown to poetry, for its praises have been sung by the bard. The paper closed with a reference to the gorgeousness of the leaves of many varieties of trees in the autumn season, the reader saying that he had seen groves of swamp maples that glowed in the departing sunlight like a burning city."

Mr. Abe Roberts, editor of the Mountaineer, has been appointed clerk of the district court. The Denver Republican of yesterday says: "The bond of Abe Roberts, as clerk of the district court of the fourth judicial district, was filed with the secretary of state yesterday morning. The bond is in the sum of $5,000, with the principal, and Frank L Rouse, Matt France and J. R. Kennedy, as securities. The appointment was made by Judge J. C. Helm, the newly elected judge of the district."

ASK-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, $4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

TONIC.—"*Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.*" —WEBSTER.

—35 Doses 35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

...LIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

wm. 188.*

Numerous complaints as concerning the bad condition of the streets and bridges in the eastern part of the city.

The trotting horse Colorado Bill, which made some good records at Denver and Leadville last season, is now owned by Mr. John Hewitt of this city.

Messrs. Gardner & Krague have recently finished a [illegible] sign for Messrs. H. [illegible] of which firm Mr. H. [illegible] ber. [illegible] front of [illegible] and of course the broncho [illegible].

The new [illegible] complected. [illegible] and [illegible] the cat [illegible] depot and will hold two freight trains. It is something that the road has long felt the need of and trains can now pass and repass without much loss of time.

The Durango Record gives the following bit of history which has also a local interest: "Mrs. McDowell, the originator of the celebrated 'Log Cabin Eating Houses' which have followed the course of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, at its various termini, as it has extended its lines from time to time, commencing at Colorado Springs, ten years ago, will open another 'Log Cabin,' about March 1st, on the corner of First and F streets, in this city. The reputation of Mrs. McDowall's houses is such that the hotels of Durango will have to look out for their laurels when she comes. She will also continue to manage the eating house at Pueblo, which she has run so successfully for four or five years."

He said that he was the one and only original American tumbler and acrobat as he stepped to the door of the binding room on Wednesday night and inquired the shortest road to the Denver & Rio Grande depot. Upon being informed that it lacked only seven minutes of train time and that the shortest road was down Huerfano street and across lots he started in the direction given at a brisk run. Nothing further was thought of the matter until about fifteen minutes later when the original acrobat returned to the sanctum and informed us that he was not a success as a tumbler but that he could lick the fighting editor. When asked the cause of all the disturbance it was ascertained that he had fallen over the embankment near the foot of Huerfano and [illegible] his nose as well as receiving numerous other injuries. Apologies were useless and it only took eight minutes for the fighting editor to get away with the tumbler.

Free Class in Elocution.

Upon Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at half past three o'clock there will be opened at the college a class for beginners in elocution, to be continued throughout the [illegible]. This class [illegible] and to any [illegible] afternoons [illegible] half past three. [illegible] teacher, Professor Greenman, will also have an advanced class.

The free [illegible] class, which meets today at half past two, will [illegible] hereafter upon Monday and Tuesday afternoons at half past three.

A Model Tailoring Establishment

Colonel Charles Stearns, the merchant tailor on Pike's Peak avenue, received at his store yesterday from the east a handsome invoice of English Bedford and Livery cords, just the thing for riding breeches. All who have seen them say with one accord that the cords displayed by Charley Stearns are according to the latest styles in the market. An early record of your order will obviate discord in the establishment, so act accordingly. Charley always put forth his efforts to give his customers the best of goods and in variety to suit the taste of all.

Anyone desiring a perfectly fitting suit may be assured that Charley Stearns can make it in just 10 hours' time.

Receipts of the Catholic Fair

Miss Anna Germain, the secretary of the Catholic fair, which was held in Court House Hall during holiday week, hands us the following report of receipts:

From Mrs Langmeyer's table	$333.65
" Miss Germain's table	231 52
" Door Receipts	118 75
" Supper table	34 60
" Gold headed cane	33.80
" Candy table	20.30
" Ball	51.85
Total	824.47
Deduct expenses	63 50
Net gain for church	760 97

The report above given is certainly a very creditable one, considering the fact that the weather at the time was cold and disagreeable. It was at first thought that the receipts would fall short of the amount realized from the fair held last winter, but we are informed that they exceed them by about $50.

The ladies of the fair in meeting assembled on the day following its close unanimously

Resolved, That we are much indebted and deeply grateful to our citizens at large for having so kindly and generously aided us; to the Mountaineer and Capital City for their kind notices previous to the opening of the fair, and last, but not least, to the DAILY GAZETTE for the interest manifested in giving a daily report of the fair while it was in progress.

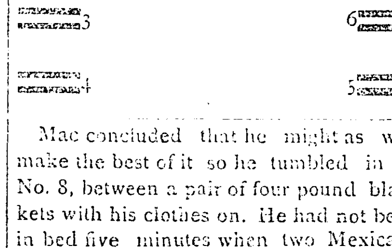
ADVENTURES OF A DRUMMER.

Room No. 8 and What Happened in It.

Mr. J. P. McMillan who has recently returned from an extended visit to New Mexico, tells some strange and startling stories of what he experienced while there. Mac says that he has lived in Colorado several years and considers himself somewhat of a barnacle but he is now fully convinced that he is the tenderest kind of a "tenderfoot" since his visit among the [illegible] of the southern territory. When Mac left Las Vegas for Socorro he was told by the clerk of the hotel that it would be necessary for him to telegraph ahead in order to secure suitable quarters. He accordingly telegraphed to Socorro and engaged room No. 8 at the best hotel in the city, confident that he had the advantage of his fellow travelers.

His journey was without any remarkable feature until the train reached Socorro nearly on time. Mac collared his two ponderous grip sacks and wended his way to where he had secured his apartment. He made himself known to the clerk as the man who had engaged room No. 8 and asked to be shown to his room at once as he was somewhat fatigued and wanted a good night's rest. The clerk, with candle in hand, led Mac up a narrow flight of stairs to a room in the second story, and Mac passed on evidently expecting to be placed in comfortable quarters. What was his surprise when the clerk opened the door of a room 12 by 30 and pointed to the only vacant cot in the room, while seven others, already occupied, surrounded it on all sides. This was almost too much for Mac's good nature to stand and he forthwith asked if this was room No. 8. The clerk replied that it was just the room he engaged. Mac's curiosity prompted him to examine the number on the door, but was told by the clerk that the rooms were not designated by the number on the door, but by the number of beds in the room.

The following diagram will give the reader an idea of the apartment that Mac had taken the trouble to telegraph for:



Mac concluded that he might as well make the best of it so he tumbled in cot No. 8, between a pair of four pound blankets with his clothes on. He had not been in bed five minutes when two Mexicans who occupied the adjoining bunks became involved in a fight which lasted upward of an hour. About fifteen minutes had elapsed when the clerk appeared at the door and ushered a lady and gentleman (afterwards claimed to be bride and groom) into a room on the other side of a canvas partition. Mac had just closed his eyes for a second nap when the occupant of bunk No. 5 gave an unearthly yell and forthwith commenced slaughtering imaginary snakes with a cast iron boot-jack. How long is this thing to last, thought Mac as he covered his head with the blankets while the individual with the "Jims" was killing snakes by the thousands. No. 5 finally became somewhat subdued when the clerk accompanied by an undertaker entered the room for the purpose of preparing for burial the occupant of bunk No. 6, who had died during the night.

Mac had about come to the conclusion that this would conclude the night's entertainment, and as the old wooden clock in the room below struck the hour of three he turned over with the avowed intention of having three hours sleep, happen what would. He is ready to swear that he did actually get 16 minutes sleep when he was again aroused by the entrance of a man who, judging from the cut of his clothes and length of his face, was the colporteur of some tract or bible society. The clerk apologized for the disorderly condition of cot No. 6, which had just been vacated by the corpse as he assigned it to the clerical looking gentleman. This capped the climax, and Mac climbed out of bed, saying he might as well try to be an angel as to try to sleep in that public hospital.

As every one knows, Mac is pretty well posted in the hotel business but he is willing to acknowledge that his hotel experience in Socorro will discount anything that ever transpired while he was proprietor of the Central.

Eastern Rates for Wool.

We have received the following from Coates Bro's, wool commission merchants of Philadelphia: "As is usually the case, trade has been quiet during the latter part of December, with an almost universal expectation, however, that there would be a better demand in January. It is generally supposed that the accounts of stock as taken by manufacturers will, on the average, show only a moderate supply of raw material on hand but in many instances a considerable stock of manufactured goods unsold. We may, therefore, probably look for a fair demand for wool for consumption at about present prices. The recent prolonged severe weather has extended through the south and west and if the winter continues cold the consumption of woolen goods must be larger than usual. It is customary to ascertain the actual stock of wool in the principal eastern market at the beginning of each year and the present returns will show a much larger amount on hand than usual. This stock is, however, not all offered for sale; much is limited at figures which keep it out of market and almost all is held firmly. Dry goods have met with only moderate sale during the past month at about previous prices, while carpets have declined ten per cent."

COLORADO.

Medium and fine, clean	28 to 32
Medium and fine, average	25 to 28
Common and quarter blood	22 to 24
Coarse carpet	19 to 20

Personal.

Messrs. P. T. O'Brien and W. F. Hunt left yesterday for Pueblo.

Judge H. P. Bennet and wife, of Denver, were registered at the Springs hotel yesterday.

Ex Governor Gilpin was in the city yesterday, and returned to Denver on the afternoon train.

Mr. Ed. Newton, who was formerly engaged in stock raising just south of the city, has recently opened a lumber yard at Pueblo.

Mr. W. A. McKinley, who has been spending the holidays in the city, left yesterday for South Pueblo, where he will remain during the balance of the winter.

C. C. Hammond and E. P. Howbert start for Kirberville to day to look after some mining interests. The former has made some sales there of mining stock.

Mr. Bob Krague and wife left yesterday for Silver Cliff, where they will make their future home. Messrs. Krague & Gardner have established a branch shop at the Cliff, which Mr. Krague will take charge of.

Mr. Charley Woodring returned yesterday from a three weeks' visit to Missouri. He experienced some very cold weather while absent, and says that the thermometer at Hamilton, Missouri, where he was visiting, went down to 25 degrees below zero.

The new general superintendent of the Denver & Rio Grande, G. W. Cushing, and the master mechanic, N. W. Sampe, passed south yesterday on a special train. They will make a run over the main line and all its branches. It is the first trip that Mr. Cushing has made over the road.

Mr. W. J. Murphy, of Illinois, a prominent railroad contractor, is visiting this city. He seems very well pleased with Colorado Springs and its location, and is thinking seriously of moving his family here from Greeley, where they now reside. Mr. Murphy has recently finished a contract on the Julesburg branch of the Union Pacific. He is now on his way to southern New Mexico, where he has a contract on the Santa Fe road.

Cruelty to Animals.

Albert Bate and Edward Elsnear were arraigned before Justice Pixley yesterday morning, charged with cruelty to animals. It seems that they hired a horse and buggy of Messrs. Stevens & Rouse for the purpose of visiting Manitou. While there they indulged rather freely in intoxicating drinks, and by the time they were ready to return liquor had rather gained the best of them. It is asserted by those who saw them on the Manitou road that they were running the horse in a frightful manner, and by the time that they reached the stable in this city the horse and buggy presented a dilipidated appearance. One of the officers who heard of their doings placed them under arrest, and took them before Justice Pickley on the above named charge. They plead guilty and were bound over for appearance at the next term of the district court in the sum of $50 each. They furnished sufficient collateral to cover their bond and were allowed to depart on their way to Denver, where they reside. Instances of a similar nature occur almost daily between this city and Manitou and the existing statute in regard to cruelty to animals is not of sufficient strength to give those who disregard it their just deserts.

The Silver Cliff Republican makes the following remarks on the completed work of Russell & Alexander: "The work is perfect in every regard, a fact that is not only pleasing to our people, but should be gratifying to the very excellent, honorable and high minded gentlemen who constructed them, Messrs. Russell & Alexander, who have shown themselves skilled in the construction of water works, and demonstrated to our people that they are men whom any community can tie to."

Published in a Tent.

We have received the first copy of the Durango Daily Record which contains the following characteristic narative of how the paper was printed:

The Record owes the public some explanation of its diminutive size, so unworthy the town whose first newspaper representative it is. After a journey of three hundred and fifty miles by rail, and one hundred and twenty by wagons, over mountain roads obstructed by heavy snows, requiring several more days' time, for its accomplishment, than was anticipated, on the outset, our outfit arrived in Durango, only to find no shelter awaiting it. Prior to its arrival, a contract had been let for lumber for a building which it was expected would be in readiness for its occupancy. But owing to the inclemency of the weather, bad roads, &c., only an unbroken sheet of snow about sixteen inches in depth appeared on the lot selected for the new office, upon the arrival of the equipment. As no building could be rented for love or money, we [illegible] offices [illegible] there [illegible] a tent [illegible]. [illegible] hence its size. In further extenuation of its Lilliputian proportions, we beg the public to remember that it is very young. It will grow rapidly, as everything does in this country, and will soon obtain a size of [illegible], containing several columns of [illegible] matter.

[illegible] friends of the press, for our tender age [illegible] you to lenient judgment of our [illegible]. Give us a little time and we will do better, as we have one of the best [illegible] in the [illegible].

DEAF-MUTE INSTITUTE

What Governor Pitkin has to Say Concerning It in His Message.

Governor Pitkin in his message to the [illegible] gave a very comprehensive [illegible] of the various public institutions of [illegible]. Among these notices he mentioned at some length the Deaf-Mute Institute which exists in this city. [illegible] institution is one in which our citizens are greatly interested we give below the text of the governor's message upon this subject:

MUTE AND BLIND INSTITUTE.

This institution was established nearly seven years ago. Although intended for two distinct classes of persons—the mutes and the blind—it has, up to the present time, been used exclusively for the benefit of the mutes. This has been occasioned by the very limited accommodations which could be afforded by the small appropriations heretofore made, which were insufficient for the most numerous class—the mutes.

The system of instruction required for those who are deprived of hearing and speech is entirely different from that required by the blind, and if even a limited number of the blind had been received into the institution, it would have been necessary for the trustees to have secured the service of a teacher especially educated for the instruction of the blind.

During the past two years extensive additions have been made to the building, and the system of water works, which supplies the city of Colorado Springs, has been extended to this institution. These permanent improvements have cost nearly $7,000, and have greatly enlarged the accommodations and added much to the convenience and health of the inmates, and the safety of the property from fire. The present value of the buildings and grounds is estimated at $20,000. The number of mute pupils at the date of the annual report was thirty six. They are being instructed in the ordinary branches of English education, and the other pupils in [illegible] handicraft [illegible] to enable them to become self supporting, instead of being compelled to depend as paupers upon the cold charities of the world.

These pupils, notwithstanding their physical infirmities, seem to be as bright and intelligent as average children of their age. As soon as the peculiar system of instruction taught at this institution introduces them to the great world of knowledge and thought, they readily become experts in all mechanical pursuits requiring the use of only the eye and the hand. It is impossible that we should not sympathize deeply with these persons whom misfortune has deprived of those faculties which enable them to communicate with their fellow men, and to contend for the great prizes of wealth and fame in the various pursuits of life.

The least which the state can do is to educate them for such pursuits as are adapted to the faculties of which they have not been deprived. I submit herewith the interesting reports of President Dr. Buckingham, and of the other officers, showing that the institution is in a most prosperous condition. From these reports and from my own personal visits I am satisfied that the institution has been managed carefully and economically and that all who have any official connection with it are deeply interested in the welfare of the children. I believe that the children are treated with the greatest tenderness and that they are making rapid progress in education.

The request of the board of trustees that the tax of one fifth of a mill may be continued for the support of the institution and for the erection of an additional building will, I doubt not, receive your careful consideration.

MARRIED.

ADAMS-MOORE—In Colorado Springs, January 1, 1881, Rev. R. T. Cross officiating, Gran W. Adams and Mrs. Harriet L. Moore, both of Colorado Springs.

CLARK LEWIS.—On the 30th ult., at Trinity Church, Pittsburg, by Wm. A. Hitchcock, D. D., R. Nelson Clark, of Colorado Springs, Colo., to Mary A., daughter of the late A. Kirk Lewis.

DIED.

WILSON.—In this city, Jennie, wife of Mr. John Wilson, January 5.

PERGRIN.—In Colorado Springs, January 5, 1880, Miss Milley Pergrin, of Bentonsville, Iowa, aged 17 years.

SAXTON.—In Colorado Springs, Monday, January 3, 1881, Irene, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Saxton, aged 6 months.

COPELAND.—At Monument, January 1st, 1880, Sarah H. Copeland, aged 31 years.

HOCKE.—In Manitou, January 2, 1881, after an illness of two years, Horatio H. Hooke, aged 23 years.

CHARLES STEARNS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

COLORADO SPRINGS COLORADO

NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 28 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

d 3 1y

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parrish's Addition.

GARDEN TRACTS
—AND—
RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,
REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso County Bank. } to [illegible]

The Great New Year Mark Down
—OF—
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, BLANKETS, &C
—AT THE—
Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

Is showing its "legitimate effect" in the increase of Mr. Ferris' trade, and this he deserves, for buyers are beginning to find that when he advertised a reduction he means what he says. He now offers, as well worth attention,

Bargains in all Coats, Dolmans and Ulsters twenty to thirty per cent off.
Bargains in Fancy Dress Goods twenty to fifty per cent. off.
Bargains in several lots of Hosiery twenty to forty per cent off.
Bargains in several lots of Underwear ten to thirty per cent off.
Bargains in several lots of Blankets twenty to thirty per cent off.
Bargains in all kinds of Knit Wool Goods ten to twenty per cent off.
Bargains in all kinds of Furs twenty to fifty per cent off.
Bargains in all kinds of Shawls ten to thirty per cent off.
Bargains in all kinds of Fancy Articles twenty to fifty per cent off.
Bargains in fifty kinds of other things, and all kinds of Staple Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc., will be offered at very moderate prices. Go to the

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

If you wish to buy CHEAP and get a Good Return for your money.
Respectfully,
EDWARD FERRIS.

dwa 6 f

Weekly Market Reports.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pound, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—	
Dried Alden	13@15c
Michigan sliced	10@12½c
Green apples	5 00@5 25
BRAN—	
Colorado	$1 60@$1 70 per cwt
BUTTER—	
Colorado ranch	35@40c
CRACKERS—	
Premium soda	10c
Oyster	12½c
CHEESE—	
Per pound	20c
COFFEE—	
Rio	25@30c
Java, roasted	40c
Mocha, "	40c
EGGS—	
State, candled, per doz	40c
Ranch, per doz	45c
FLOUR—	
Per hundred	$3 75@3 90
Buckwheat	6@7 per lb
MEAT—	
Ham	13@15c
Dry salt	11@12½c
Bacon	14c
Lard	12½@15c
RICE—	
Sandwich Island	12c
Carolina	11@12½c
SALT—	
Per barrel	$4 50
SUGAR—	
Granulated	12½@13½c
Extra C	11½@12½c
STARCH—	
Pearl	8c
Silver gloss	12½c
SYRUPS—	
Honey, per gallon	$1 00@$1 20
New Orleans	90c@$1 00
Fine table	90c@$1 00
TEAS—	
Imperial	75c@1 00
Gunpowder	75c@$1 00
Japan	50c@$1 00
Oolong	60c@1 00
English Breakfast	75c@1 00
VINEGAR—	
Pure cider, per gallon	50@60c

The following prices are paid for country produce:

OATS—	
New Colorado	$2 25@$2 30 per cwt
HAY—	
Baled upland	$25@$30 per ton
POTATOES—	
Per cwt. new	$2 75@3 00

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Benjamin Sprague, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the January term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, we [illegible] Seldomridge, executor and Jane H. Sprague, executrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present our final settlement as executor and executrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor and executrix, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 8th, 1881.

J. F. SELDOMRIDGE,
JANE H SPRAGUE,
Executor and executrix of the estate of Benjamin Sprague, deceased. wa 8 4

STRAYED OR STOLEN

One strawberry roan mare, branded D with a [illegible] over it, on left shoulder.

One pair of mare mules, no brands, shod all round. One of them an iron grey about 15½ hands high; the other a black about 15 hands high.

A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the return of all three to C. R. Husted's ranch, or forty dollars for the mules and ten dollars for the mare.

wa 8 4* T. F. KETCHEM.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., January 6th, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and secure final entry thereof; and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county at the county seat, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, February 5, 1881 at 10 o'clock a.m., viz: Patrick [illegible], D. S. No. 5762, for the se ¼ of sec 10, tp 11, south of range 64 west, 6th p m, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: R. Steskens and S. Greenway, of Easton El Paso county, Colorado. and J. L. Bavre and Wm. Beaumont, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also, William J. Hardy, D S No. 5613, for the se ¼ of sw ¼ sw ¼ of se ¼ sec 5, and e ½ of nw ¼ sec 8, tp 11, south of range 63 west, 6th p. m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Stephen Holden, James E. A. Bruce, B. S. Thaxton and James H. Hamblin, all of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also Reiner Steskens, D. S. No 5795, for the e ½ sw ¼, nw ¼ of sw ¼ and se ¼ of nw ¼ sec 34 tp 12, south of range 64 west, 6th p m, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Isaac Vandenbergh, S. Greenway, William Shinkle and John Bell, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also David H. King, H. S. No. 1205, for the se ¼ sec 4, tp 14, south of range 64 west, 6th p. m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: C. E. Noble, J. F. Pebbles and J. C. Manson, of Colorado Springs, and A. B. Whitmore, of Easton, all of El Paso county, Colorado.
FERD BARNDOLLAR,
wa 8 5 Register.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, Benj. F. Zimmerman, of El Paso county, and state (then territory) of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated January 9th, 1875, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of said county, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1880, in book 23, of said El Paso county records on page 403, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date, for $300, payable in one year after date to Geo. F. Prorese or order, did convey to D. Russ Wood as trustee, and G. H. Sweet as successor in trust, all those premises hereinafter described, by which trust deed it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or interest thereon, it may be lawful for said D. Russ Wood or in event of his death, resignation or removal from said county of El Paso, then for said G. H. Sweet to advertise and sell the premises in said trust deed described and as therein provided, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, and the same is now unpaid, and whereas said D. Russ Wood is now dead, now therefore, I, G. H. Sweet, successor in trust, do hereby give public notice that I shall, on Saturday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in El Paso county, Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, in township eleven, south of range sixty-seven west, situate, lying and being in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, together with all right, title and interest and equity of redemption of said Benj. F. Zimmerman, his heirs or assigns therein.

G. H. SWEET,
Successor in trust.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 31st, A. D. 1880.

Numerous complaints [illegible] concerning the bad condition of the streets and bridges in the eastern part of the city.

The trotting horse Colorado Bill, which made some good records at Denver and Leadville last season, is now owned by Mr. John Hewitt of this city.

Messrs. [illegible] & Krague have recently [illegible] for Messrs. [illegible] of which firm [illegible] in this city is a mam[illegible] the one in [illegible] and of course [illegible]

[illegible] the depot is about [illegible] feet in length [illegible] and will hold [illegible] something that [illegible] pass and repass [illegible] of time.

The Durango Record gives the following [illegible] history which has [illegible] Mrs. McDowall, the original [illegible] Colorado [illegible] followed the course of [illegible] Rio Grande railroad, as its [illegible] will [illegible] when she comes [illegible] manage the [illegible] which she has run [illegible] four or five years."

He says [illegible] original [illegible] he stepped to the door of the landing room on Wednesday night and inquired the shortest road to the Denver & Rio Grande [illegible] that it lacked [illegible] minutes of train time and that [illegible] Huerfano [illegible] started in the di[illegible] brisk run. Nothing [illegible] of the matter until [illegible] when the orig[illegible] the sanctum and [illegible] fighting [illegible] the [illegible] foot of Huerfano [illegible] as well as [illegible] it only took eight [illegible] editor to get away with the [illegible]

Free Class in Elocution.

[illegible] there will be opened [illegible] and [illegible] teacher, [illegible] will also have an ad[illegible]

The [illegible] which meets to-day at half [illegible] two, will meet hereafter [illegible] Monday [illegible] afternoons at half past three.

A Model Tailoring Establishment.

Colonel Charles Stearns, the merchant [illegible] Pike's Peak avenue, received at his store yesterday from the east a hand[illegible] of English [illegible] and Liv[illegible] for riding breech[illegible] with one [illegible] Charley [illegible] latest styles [illegible] of your [illegible] Charley always [illegible] to give his customers [illegible] and in variety to suit the [illegible]

Anyone desiring a perfectly fitting suit may be assured that Charley Stearns can make it [illegible] time.

Receipts of the Catholic Fair

Miss Anna [illegible], the secretary of the [illegible] fair, which was held in Court House Hall during [illegible] week, hands us the following report of receipts:

From Mrs. [illegible]'s table	$333 65
" Miss [illegible]'s table	231 52
" Door Receipts	118 75
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Deduct expenses	63 50
Net gain for church	760 97

The report above given is certainly a very creditable one, considering the fact that the weather at the time was cold and disagreeable. It was at first thought that the receipts would fall short of the amount realized from the fair held last winter, but we are informed that they exceed them by about $50.

The ladies of the fair in meeting assembled on the day following its close unanimously

Resolved, That we are much indebted and deeply grateful to our citizens at large for having so kindly and generously aided us; to the Mountaineer and Capital City for their kind notices previous to the opening of the fair, and last, but not least, to the DAILY GAZETTE for the interest manifested in giving a daily report of the fair while it was in progress.

ADVENTURES OF A DRUMMER.

Room No. 8 and What Happened in It.

Mac [illegible] McMillan who has recently returned from an extended visit to New Mexico, tells some strange and startling stories of what he experienced while there. Mac says that he has lived in Colorado several years and considers himself somewhat of a barnacle but he is now fully convinced that he is the tenderest kind of a "tenderfoot" since his visit among the copper colored monarchs of the southern territory. When Mac left Las Vegas for Socorro he was told by the clerk of the hotel that it would be necessary for him to telegraph ahead in order to secure suitable quarters. He accordingly telegraphed to Socorro and engaged room No. 8 at the best hotel in the city, confident that he had the advantage of his fellow travelers.

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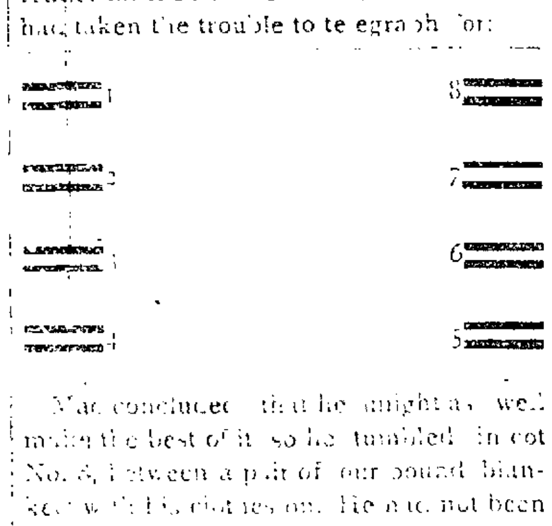
The following diagram will give the reader an idea of the apartment that Mac had taken the trouble to telegraph for:



Mac concluded that he might as well make the best of it so he tumbled in cot No. 8, between a pair of four pound blankets with his clothes on. He had not been in [illegible] minutes when two Mexicans who occupied the adjoining bunks became involved in a fight which lasted upward of an hour. About fifteen minutes had elapsed when the clerk appeared at the door and ushered a lady and gentleman [illegible] claimed to be bride and groom into a room on the other side of a canvas partition. Mac had just closed his eyes for a second nap when the occupant of bunk No. 5 gave an unearthly yell and forthwith commenced slaughtering imaginary snakes with a cast iron boot-jack. How long is this thing to last, thought Mac as he covered his head with the blankets while the individual with the "jims" was killing snakes by the thousands. No. 5 finally became somewhat subdued when the clerk accompanied by an undertaker entered the room for the purpose of preparing for burial the occupant of bunk No. 6, who had died during the night.

Mac had about come to the conclusion that this would conclude the night's entertainment, and as the old wooden clock in the room below struck the hour of three he turned over with the avowed intention of having three hours sleep, happen what would. He is ready to swear that he did actually get 16 minutes sleep when he was again aroused by the entrance of a man who, judging from the cut of his clothes and length of his face, was the colporteur of some tract or bible society. The clerk apologized for the disorderly condition of cot No. 6, which had just been vacated by the corpse as he assigned it to the clerical looking gentleman. This capped the climax, and Mac climbed out of bed, saying [illegible] it as well try to be an angel as to try to sleep in that public hospital.

As every one knows, Mac is pretty well posted in the hotel business but he is willing to acknowledge that his hotel experience in Socorro will discount anything that ever transpired while he was proprietor of the Central.

Eastern Rates for Wool.

We have received the following from Coates Bro's, wool commission merchants of Philadelphia: "As is usually the case, trade has been quiet during the latter part of December, with an almost universal expectation, however, that there would be a better demand in January. It is generally supposed that the accounts of stock as taken by manufacturers will, on the average, show only a moderate supply of raw material on hand but in many instances a considerable stock of manufactured goods unsold. We may, therefore, probably look for a fair demand for wool for consumption at about present prices. The recent prolonged severe weather has extended through the south and west and if the winter continues cold the consumption of woolen goods must be larger than usual. It is customary to ascertain the actual stock of wool in the principal eastern markets at the beginning of each year and the present returns will show a much larger amount on hand than usual. This stock is, however, not all offered for sale; much is limited at figures which keep it out of market and almost all is held firmly. Dry goods have met with only moderate sale during the past month at about previous prices, while carpets have declined ten per cent."

COLORADO.

Medium and fine, choice	28 to 32
Medium and fine, average	25 to 28
Common and quarter blood	22 to 22
Coarse carpet	19 to 20

Personal.

Messrs. H. T. O'Brien and W. F. Hunt left yesterday for Pueblo.

Judge H. P. Bennett and wife, of Denver, were registered at the Springs hotel yesterday.

Ex Governor Gilpin was in the city yesterday and returned to Denver on the afternoon train.

Mr. Ed. Newton, who was formerly engaged in stock raising just south of the city, has recently opened a lumber yard at Pueblo.

Mr. W. A. McKinley, who has been spending the holidays in the city, left yesterday for South Pueblo, where he will remain during the balance of the winter.

C. C. Hammond and H. P. Howbert start for Kirberville to-day to look after some mining interests. The former has made some sales there of mining stock.

Mr. Bob Krague and wife left yesterday for Silver Cliff, where they will make their future home. Messrs. Krague & Gardner have established a branch shop at the Cliff, which Mr. Krague will take charge of.

Mr. Charley Woodring returned yesterday from a three weeks' visit to Missouri. He experienced some very cold weather while absent, and says that the thermometer at Hamilton, Missouri, where he was visiting, went down to 25 degrees below zero.

The new general superintendent of the Denver & Rio Grande, G. W. Cushing, and the master mechanic, N. W. Sample, passed south yesterday on a special train. They will make a run over the main line and all its branches. It is the first trip that Mr. Cushing has made over the road.

Mr. W. J. Murphy, of Illinois, a prominent railroad contractor, is visiting this city. He seems very well pleased with Colorado Springs and its location, and is thinking seriously of moving his family here from Greeley, where they now reside. Mr. Murphy has recently finished a contract on the Julesburg branch of the Union Pacific. He is now on his way to southern New Mexico, where he has a contract on the Santa Fe road.

Cruelty to Animals.

Albert Bate and Edward Elsnear were arraigned before Justice Pixley yesterday morning, charged with cruelty to animals. It seems that they hired a horse and buggy of Messrs. Stevens & Rouse for the purpose of visiting Manitou. While there they indulged rather freely in intoxicating drinks, and by the time they were ready to return liquor had rather gained the best of them. It is asserted by those who saw them on the Manitou road that they were running the horse in a frightful manner, and by the time that they reached the stable in this city the horse and buggy presented a dilapidated appearance. One of the officers who heard of their doings placed them under arrest, and took them before Justice Pickley on the above named charge. They plead guilty and were bound over for appearance at the next term of the district court in the sum of $50 each. They furnished sufficient collateral to cover their bond and were allowed to depart on their way to Denver, where they reside. Instances of a similar nature occur almost daily between this city and Manitou and the existing statute in regard to cruelty to animals is not of sufficient strength to give those who disregard it their just deserts.

The Silver Cliff Republican makes the following remarks on the completed work of Russell & Alexander: "The work is perfect in every regard, a fact that is not only pleasing to our people, but should be gratifying to the very excellent, honorable and high minded gentlemen who constructed them, Messrs. Russell & Alexander, who have shown themselves skilled in the construction of water works, and demonstrated to our people that they are men whom any community can tie to."

Published in a Tent.

We have received the first copy of the Durango Daily Record which contains the following characteristic narative of how the paper was printed:

The Record owes the public some explanation of its diminutive size, so unworthy the town whose first newspaper representative it is. After a journey of three hundred and fifty miles by rail, and one hundred and twenty by wagons, over mountain roads obstructed by heavy snows, requiring several more days' time, for its accomplishment, than was anticipated, on the outset, our outfit arrived in Durango, only to find no shelter awaiting it. Prior to its arrival, a contract had been let for lumber for a building which it was expected would be in readiness for its occupancy. But owing to the inclemency of the weather, bad roads, &c., only an unbroken sheet of snow about sixteen inches in depth appeared on the lot selected for the new office, upon the arrival of the equipment. As no building could be rented for love or money, we shoveled off the snow, and pitched a tent. Our large cylinder press and steam engine cannot be set up until more lumber is forthcoming, to give it a permanent shelter. As this time is uncertain, to meet the public demand for a paper which will brook no farther delay, we are reduced to printing it on our small job press, hence its size. In farther extenuation of its Lilliputian proportions, we beg the public to remember that it is very young. It will grow rapidly, as everything does in this country, and will soon obtain a size of 24x36, containing several columns of printed matter.

Brethren of the press, let our tender age incline you to lenient judgment of our imperfections. Give us a little time and we will do better, as we have one of the best outfits in the state.

DEAF-MUTE INSTITUTE

What Governor Pitkin has to Say Concerning It in His Message.

Governor Pitkin in his message to the legislature gave a very comprehensive notice of the various public institutions of the state. Among these notices he mentioned at some length the Deaf-Mute Institute which exists in this city. As this institution is one in which our citizens are greatly interested we give below the text of the governor's message upon this subject:

MUTE AND BLIND INSTITUTE.

This institution was established nearly seven years ago. Although intended for two distinct classes of persons—the mutes and the blind—it has, up to the present time, been used exclusively for the benefit of the mutes. This has been occasioned by the very limited accommodations which could be afforded by the small appropriations heretofore made, which were insufficient for the most numerous class—the mutes.

The system of instruction required for those who are deprived of hearing and speech is entirely different from that required by the blind, and if even a limited number of the blind had been received into the institution, it would have been necessary for the trustees to have secured the service of a teacher especially educated for the instruction of the blind.

During the past two years extensive additions have been made to the building, and the system of water works, which supplies the city of Colorado Springs, has been extended to this institution. These permanent improvements have cost nearly $7,000, and have greatly enlarged the accommodations and added much to the convenience and health of the inmates, and the safety of the property from fire. The present value of the buildings and grounds is estimated at $20,000. The number of mute pupils at the date of the annual report was thirty six. They are being instructed in the ordinary branches of English education, and the other pupils in such mechanical pursuits as will enable them to become self supporting, instead of being compelled to depend as paupers upon the cold charities of the world.

These pupils, notwithstanding their physical infirmities, seem to be as bright and intelligent as average children of their age. As soon as the peculiar system of instruction taught at this institution introduces them to the great world of knowledge and thought, they readily become experts in all mechanical pursuits requiring the use of only the eye and the hand. It is impossible that we should not sympathize deeply with these persons whom misfortune has deprived of those faculties which enable them to communicate with their fellow men, and to contend for the great prizes of wealth and fame in the various pursuits of life.

The least which the state can do is to educate them for such pursuits as are adapted to the faculties of which they have not been deprived. I submit herewith the interesting reports of President Dr. Buckingham, and of the other officers, showing that the institution is in a most prosperous condition. From these reports and from my own personal visits I am satisfied that the institution has been managed carefully and economically and that all who have any official connection with it are deeply interested in the welfare of the children. I believe that the children are treated with the greatest tenderness and that they are making rapid progress in education.

The request of the board of trustees that the tax of one fifth of a mill may be continued for the support of the institution and for the erection of an additional building will, I doubt not, receive your careful consideration.

MARRIED.

ADAMS-MOORE—In Colorado Springs, January 1, 1881, Rev. R. T. Cross officiating, Gran W. Adams and Mrs. Harriet L. Moore, both of Colorado Springs.

CLARK LEWIS.—On the 30th ult., at Trinity Church, Pittsburg, by Wm. A. Hitchcock, D. D., R. Neilson Clark, of Colorado Springs, Colo., to Mary A., daughter of the late A. Kirk Lewis.

DIED.

WILSON.—In this city, Jennie, wife of Mr. John Wilson, January 5.

PERGRIN.—In Colorado Springs, January 5, 1880, Miss Miley Pergrin, of Bentonsville, Iowa, aged 17 years.

SAXTON.—In Colorado Springs, Monday, January 3, 1881, Irene, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Saxton, aged 6 months.

COPELAND.—At Monument, January 1st, 1880, Sarah H. Copeland, aged 31 years.

HOOKE—In Manitou, January 2, 1881, after an illness of two years, Horatio H. Hooke, aged 23 years.

CHARLES STEARNS,

[illegible]

PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 28 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
[illegible] Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

c 3 7

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

[illegible] Addition.

GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,

REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso County Bank. jo 14 tf

The Great New Year Mark Down

—OF—

DRY GOODS, [illegible]

—AT THE—

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium,

Is showing its "legitimate effect" in the increase of Mr. Ferris' trade, and this he deserves, for buyers are beginning to find that when he advertised a reduction he means what he says. He now offers, as well worth attention,

Bargains in all Coats, Dolmans and Ulsters twenty to thirty per cent off.
Bargains in Fancy Dress Goods twenty to fifty per cent. off.
Bargains in several lots of Hosiery twenty to forty per cent off.
Bargains in several lots of Underwear ten to thirty per cent off.
Bargains in several lots of Blankets twenty to thirty per cent off.
Bargains in all kinds of Knit Wool Goods ten to twenty per cent off.
Bargains in all kinds of Furs twenty to fifty per cent off.
Bargains in all kinds of Shawls ten to thirty per cent off.
Bargains in all kinds of Fancy Articles twenty to fifty per cent off.
Bargains in fifty kinds of other things, and all kinds of Staple Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc., will be offered at very moderate prices. Go to the

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

If you wish to buy CHEAP and get a Good Return for your money.

Respectfully,

EDWARD FERRIS.

dwa 6 tf

Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—	
Dried Alden	13@15c
Michigan sliced	10@12½c
Green apples	5 00@5 25
BRAN—	
Colorado	$1 60@$1 70 per cwt
BUTTER—	
Colorado ranch	35@40c
CRACKERS—	
Premium soda	10c
Oyster	12½c
CHEESE—	
Per pound	20c
COFFEE—	
Rio	25@30c
Java, roasted	40c
Mocha, "	40c
EGGS—	
State, candled, per doz	40c
Ranch, per doz	45c
FLOUR—	
Per hundred	$3 75@3 90
Buckwheat	6@7 per lb
MEAT—	
Ham	13@15c
Dry salt	11@12½c
Bacon	14c
Lard	12½@15c
RICE—	
Sandwich Island	12c
Carolina	11@12½c
SALT—	
Per barrel	$4 50
SUGAR—	
Granulated	12½@13½c
Extra C	11½@12½c
STARCH—	
Pearl	8c
Silver gloss	12½c
SYRUPS—	
Honey, per gallon	$1 00@$1 20
New Orleans	90c.@$1 00
Fine table	90c@$1 00
TEAS—	
Imperial	75c@1 00
Gunpowder	75c.@$1 00
Japan	50c.@$1 00
Oolong	60c@1 00
English Breakfast	75c@1 00
VINEGAR—	
Pure cider, per gallon	50@60c

The following prices are paid for country produce:

OATS—	
New Colorado	$2 25@$2 30 per cwt
HAY—	
Baled upland	$25@$30 per ton
POTATOES—	
Per cwt. new	$2 75@3 00

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Benjamin Sprague, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the January term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, we, [illegible] Seldomridge, executor and Jane H. Sprague, executrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present our final settlement as such executor and executrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor and executrix, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 8th, 1881.

[illegible] F. SELDOMRIDGE,
JANE H. SPRAGUE,

Executor and executrix of the estate of Benjamin Sprague, deceased. wa 8 4

STRAYED OR STOLEN

One strawberry roan mare, branded D with a dot over it, on left shoulder.

One pair of mare mules, no brands, shod all round. One of them an iron grey about 15½ hands high; the other a black about 15 hands high.

A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the return of all three to C. R. Husted's ranch, or forty dollars for the mules and ten dollars for the mare.

wa 8 2* T. F. KETCHEM.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
January 6th, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and secure final entry thereof; and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county at the county seat, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, February 5, 1881, at 10 o'clock a.m., viz: Patrick O'Brien, D. S. No. 5762, for the se ¼ of sec 10, tp 12, south of range 64 west, 6th p. m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: R. Steskins and S. Greenway, of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado, and L. Lesore and Wm. Beaumont, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also, William J. Hardy, D. S. No. 5613, for the se ¼ of sw ¼ sw ¼ of se ¼ sec 5, and e ½ of nw ¼ sec 8, tp 11, south of range 63 west, 6th p. m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Stephen Holden, James E. A. Bruce, B. S. Thaxton and James H. Hamblin, all of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also Reinier Steskens, D. S. No. 5795, for the e ½ sw ¼, nw ¼ of sw ¼ and se ¼ of nw ¼ sec 34, tp 12, south of range 64 west, 6th p. m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Isaac Vandenbergh, S. Greenway, William Shinkle and John Bell, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also David H. King, H. S. No. 1205, for the se ¼ sec 4, tp 14, south of range 61 west, 6th p. m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: C. E. Noble, J. F. Pebbles and J. C. Munson, of Colorado Springs, and A. B. Whitmore, of Easton, all of El Paso county, Colorado.

FERD BARNDOLLAR,
wa 8 5 Register.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, Benj. F. Zimmerman, of El Paso county, and state (then territory) of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated January 9th, 1875, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of said county, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1880, in book 23, of said El Paso county records on page 403, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date, for $300, payable in one year after date to Geo. F. Prorose or order, did convey to D. Russ Wood as trustee, and G. H. Sweet as successor in trust, all those premises hereinafter described, by which trust deed it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or interest thereon, it may be lawful for said D. Russ Wood or in event of his death, resignation or removal from said county of El Paso, then for said G. H. Sweet to advertise and sell the premises in said trust deed described and as therein provided, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, and the same is now unpaid, and whereas said D. Russ Wood is now dead, now therefore, I, G. H. Sweet, successor in trust, do hereby give public notice that I shall, on Saturday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in El Paso county, Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, in township eleven, south of range sixty-seven west, situate, lying and being in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, together with all right, title and interest and equity of redemption of said Benj. F. Zimmerman, his heirs or assigns therein.

G. H. SWEET,
Successor in trust.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 31st, A. D. 1880.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE SOCORRO TROUBLE.

Notwithstanding the Terrible Provocation, Law and Order Prevail.

The Santa Fe Democrat Advance special of December 31st has the following concerning the Socorro troubles:

"Following the terrible murder of Mr. A. Conklin, editor of the Socorro Sun, on Christmas eve, related in these columns last week, it is not matter of surprise that the town of Socorro should have been in a considerable fever of excitement. Following the obsequies of Mr. Conklin on Sunday, the 26th, and which was very largely attended by all classes, came the question what to do with the murderers, who were still at large. Warrants had been issued for their arrest, and offered to Juan M. Garcia, the sheriff of Socorro county for service. Garcia, however, refused to make service, and showed, by his conversation and acts, sympathy for the murderers. He is reputed to be a cousin of the guilty parties. The latter were finally arrested, including the sheriff and four men, and detained under a guard of citizens. By night, and telegrams began arriving at the executive department and at military head quarters; the former of which, on application, were kindly presented to us for examination by Secretary Ritch, now serving as governor in the absence of Governor Wallace from the territory. The following summary of the telegrams will explain themselves. The first of these telegrams was from Chief Engineer Robinson, of the N. M. & S. P. road, dated at Las Vegas 28th, and another of like purport from Gov. Stover, at Albuquerque, to the effect that there was danger of conflict between those sustaining the arrest of the murderers and the friends of the latter, and requested troops to protect railroad property and preserve the peace.

THE ANSWER:

SANTA FE, Dec. 28, 1880.

A. A. Robinson, Las Vegas:

General Hatch informs me, if his line of communication as represented by the railroad is menaced by a mob, he will, upon such representations to him, station troops accordingly. W. G. RITCH.
Acting Governor.

"A little later, from the same person, came a telegram recording threats of "extermination" and "great danger of bloodshed."

"The dispatch was referred to Colonel Chaves, district attorney, for action, and in reply Governor Ritch telegraphed to prominent persons and to all citizens at Socorro to leave the question of release or bail to the district judge, with the admonition that "peace must be preserved," and that "troops are en route."

"Then came a telegram from Mr. Dougherty, an attorney at Socorro, to the Governor, asking that Judge Parks, of that district, come to Socorro. The latter was telegraphed accordingly at Albuquerque, and the Judge responded. Governor Ritch also telegraphed the fact to Mr. Dougherty, and the following in addition: 'Say to the stability and good sense of Socorro to preserve the peace by all means. Let law have its course.'

"About noon, on the day following, a dispatch was received at the executive office from Judge Parks that peace prevailed, but have the troops remain. The latter were stationed at the postoffice, and General Hatch, upon request, said they should remain for the present.

"It will thus be seen that the civil authorities have acted promptly; that the military have acted in concert, and that under most aggravating circumstances, law has prevailed and mob violence kept at bay.

"One of the prisoners, named Antonio Baca, having been furnished with a revolver, conveyed to him, as said by one report, in a loaf of bread, fired at the guard, wounded him, and then took to his heels, and was shot and killed while attempting to escape.

"On the afternoon and evening of the 28th, a considerable force of law abiding citizens gathered at Socorro, from the mines and from Albuquerque and San Marcial, and undoubtedly contributed to the preservation of peace.

"The persons under arrest, we understand, were admitted to bail by Judge Parks. It now remains for the law to assert its majesty, hewing to the plumb line with justice, whoever the family or whatever the influence of the parties engaged in murder. We have simply to add that all talk about "race conflict" is the merest output of diseased imaginations, wholly imaginary and groundless."

Manitou Letter List.

The following are the letters remaining in the postoffice at Manitou, Colo., January 1st, 1881:

Allen, Wm	Hudson, Algernon
Austin, Ed C	Harvey, Jno F
Austin, E C	Jones, H L
Beaudry, Herminegille	McNally, Cornelius
Best, L N	Nesmith, Geo W
Carbett, Miss Emma	Parker, F J
Coughlan, R J	Parker, Fred J
Cooper, Miss May	Palmer, Chas A
Crosby, Isaac	Polle, Jane 2
Corrick, Theodore	Silvey, Joseph
Cory, Robt	Smith, Wm
Crea, Wm	Smith, Frank
Douglas, John Clinton	Snider, Wm J
Fraser, C	Simmons, Jno
Fries, Henry	Sherwood, Jas
Foushee, Jno G	Talle, J C
Goodman, Jno	Williams, Mrs H P
Houspall, Mrs	Warden, Wm 2
Hitchcock, H A 2	Walker, Chas F

To obtain any of the above please call for advertised letters, giving the date of this list.

A. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

The number of transient and regular boarders who partook of meals at the Spaulding House on New Years day was 124. Mr John Himebaugh, the proprietor, requested all to register their birth place before entering the dining room and by this means he ascertained that the guests represented 25 states and 11 foreign countries. Out of the 124 Pennsylvania contributed 18 and Ohio, New York and Illinois 11, each of the remainder, scattering. The Spaulding House has done an exceedingly large business during the past year, its receipts being $26,000 as against $18,000 for 1879, thus showing an increase of $8,000. The average number of meals furnished daily was 312 and over $8,000 was paid out to employes. This is a remarkable showing and plainly indicates competent management.

The Rev. W. L. Slutz was kindly remembered by his congregation on both Christmas and New Years. On Christmas he received a purse of $30, and on New Years eve he was again surprised at the parsonage by a call from a large number of his congregation, when he was presented with a purse amounting to $45.

Colorado Statistics.

THE PRODUCT OF THE STATE.

The appended is a reasonable estimate of the entire production of the state:

Gake county	$15,050,000
Cilpin	2,250,000
Llear Creek	2,000,000
Summit	1,000,000
Boulder	400,000
San Juan	600,000
Park	400,000
Custer	600,000
Total	$22,300,000

As compared with the yield of 1879, which was quoted as being $10,300,426, this shows an approximate increase of $7,000,000.

THE CATTLE PRODUCT.

From the Denver Times.

For many years the cattle interest has been one of the leading and most remunerative industries in the state. The present season has been the least prosperous ever known to our stock growers, and the shipments the lightest since they began to assume prominence among the industrial products of the state. The severe drouth affected the grass to such an extent that cattle failed to fatten as usual on the range, and as a consequence the export was small, and made late in the season. The shipments for the present year over the Union Pacific from Colorado points have been 723 cars, as against 1,000 in 1879, and 350 car loads over the Kansas Pacific as against 741 car loads last year. Allowing the same decrease for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which last year shipped 1,550 car loads, and credit it with 750 cars, and the total shipments for 1880 would be 1,823 car loads, or a trifle over one-half of last year's shipment. At twenty head to the car the number shipped would be 36,460 and at an estimated value of $30 each, the net product to the state would be $1,083,800.

THE COAL PRODUCT.

From the Denver Times.

The coal product of Colorado is increasing annually and is becoming one of the most important factors in our mineral wealth. The total product of the nine mines worked in the northern part of the state for 1880 has been, as near as can be ascertained, 396,150 tons; and of the mines of the Colorado Coal and Iron company at Canon, Walsen and El Moro, 231,164 tons. The other coal mines of Southern Colorado will be covered by an estimate of 50,000 tons, making a total coal product of 487,314 tons, which at $4 per tons gives $2,249,256 as the value of the product of our coal mines.

Necrology for 1880.

Jan. 3. In Malden, Mass., Bishop Gilbert Haven, of the M. E. church, in his 59th year.

10. In New York City, Frank Leslie, the publisher, aged 59.

18. In Paris, Duke Antoine de Gramont, the French diplomat, aged 60 years.

20. In Paris, Jules Favre, the French Republican leader, aged 71.

20. In London, Thomas Landseer, the engraver, aged 83.

21. In New York, Commodore Homer C. Blake, aged 58 years.

28. In Halifax, Nova Scotia, Professor James de Mille, author, aged 57 years.

Feb. 1. In Paris, Adolphe Granier de Cassagnac, father of Paul de Cassagnac, aged 74 years.

5. In Philadelphia, A. E. Borie, ex secretary of the navy, aged 7[illegible] years.

13. In Providence, Rhode Island, Samuel Arnold Greene, ex United States Senator, aged 59 years.

14. In Washington, General Carlos Butterfield, aged 66 years.

17. In New York, James Lennox, founder of Lennox library, aged 79 years.

20. In Havana, Mariano Riva Palacio, a Mexican statesman.

28. In Cincinnati, Hon. C. D. Coffin, ex-member congress.

Mar. 1. At Owing's Mills, Maryland, Surgeon General William Maxwell Wood, U. S. N., aged 72 years.

7. In Paris, M. Adolphe Lemoine Montigny, dramatic author.

17. In London, Thomas Bell, the English scientist, in his eighty-eighth year.

19. In Philadelphia, Major General Hector Tyndall, aged 59 years.

April 2. In New York, George A. Baker, artist, in his 60th year.

2. In Boston, Rev. George Punchard, author, aged 74 years.

4. In Boston, Rear Admiral Thatcher, aged 74 years.

6. In Moscow, Henri Wieniawski, the famous violinist, aged 45 years.

14. In New York, Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., LL. D., aged 68 years.

14. In Scotland, Robert Fortune, the Scotch botanist, aged 67 years.

16. In London, Dr. Edward V. H. Kenealy, M. P., the counsel in the Tichborne suit, aged 61 years.

30. In France, Joseph Vinon, the oldest French soldier and grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, aged 80 years.

May 1. In Washington, Major-General Samuel P. Heintzelman, aged 75 years.

9. In Toronto, Hon. George Brown, a prominent Canadian statesman.

10. In France, Gustave Flabert, author.

10. In France, E. Fourier, phiosopher.

11. In London, Sir John Goss, musical composer, aged 80 years

14. In Albion, N. Y., Hon. Saford E. Church, chief justice of the court of appeals, aged 76 years.

19. At Nashville, Tennessee, Hon. Henry S. Foote, ex-United States senator and governor, aged 76 years.

[illegible] Versailles, France, Hon. Richard B. Connolly, ex-comptroller of New York City under Tweed, aged 76 years.

June 3. In St. Petersburg, Maria Alexandrovna, Empress of Russia, aged 56 years.

6. At Carlsruhe, Charles Lessig, the German painter.

7. In New York, John Brougham, actor and author.

12. In New York, George Opdyke, ex-mayor, aged 75 years.

13. In Wilmington, Delaware, ex-Senator James A. Bayard, aged 8[illegible].

19. In Washington, General John A. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California, aged 77.

22. In Springfield, Mass., George Merriam, publisher of Webster's Dictionary, aged 78 years.

July 6. In Bergen Point, New Jersey, Brigadier-General William L. Morris, a veteran of the war of 1812, aged 87 years.

12. In London, Tom Taylor, dramatist, aged 63 years.

23. In Philadelphia, Dr. Constantine Hering, founder of the homœopathic school of medicine in the United States, aged 80 years.

Aug. 9. In Clearfield, Pennsylvania, ex-Governor William Bigler, in his sixty-ninth year.

15. In Paris, Adelaide Neilson, the celebrated actress.

15. In London, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, an eminent diplomat, aged 92 years.

16. In Georgia, ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, aged 68 years.

18. In Bergen, Norway, Ole Bull, violinist, aged 70 years.

24. In Buffalo, General Albert J. Myer, chief signal officer.

29. In New York, Sanford R. Gifford, artist, aged 57 years.

30. At Orange Mount, New Jersey, Rev. Dr. William Adams, President of the Union Theological Seminary, aged 73 years.

Sept 11. At Saratoga, Marshall O. Roberts aged 68 years.

18. In England, Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Edward Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, aged 8[illegible] years.

19. In Norwich, Connecticut, Ex Senator Lafayette S. Foster, LL. D.

Oct. 4. In Paris, Jacques Offenbach, the great musician, aged 61 years.

6. In Boston, Professor Benjamin Pierce, of Harvard College, aged 71 years.

20. At Wayland, Massachusets, Lydia Maria Child, the authoress, aged 78 years.

20. In Madison, Wisconsin, Hon. E. G. Ryan, chief justice of Wisconsin.

Nov. 19. At Washington, Bigadier-General Jacob Zeilin, of the United States Marine Corps.

20. In Indianapolis, Governor James D. Williams, of Indiana.

20. In London, Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief-Justice of the Queen's bench.

29. At Robinson's Camp, Lieutenant-Governor elect, G. B. Robinson.

Nov. 30. In Littleton, Wisconsin, congressman E. W. Farraged, 40.

Dec. 14 In Paris Madame Thiers.

22. In London, Mrs. Cross (George Eliot.)

26. In New York, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.

Business Locals.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 8 tf.

ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by F. E. Robinson. e 16*

Ranchmen, put up your teams at Stevens and Rouse's stable, Tejon street, Colorado Springs. The best accommodations and lowest rates. b 7 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An established business in this city. Address box 137. wa 1 tf

FOR SALE—A good toned Prince melodeon, cheap for cash. Address Lock-box 1800, city. w m 4 tf

FOR SALE,

2,500

High-Grade Wethers

One half fit for Mutton; also

RANGE IN BENT COUNTY,

Capable of carrying 20,000 sheep.

GOOD IMPROVEMENTS.

Address

F. R. HOYT,
Rocky Ford, Colo.

m 28 12*

Water Bonds for Sale.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received by me at my office in Colorado Springs until January 3, 1881, for $25 000, or fractional parts thereof, of the water bonds of the city of Colorado Springs. The bonds run fifteen years from January 1, 1881, redeemable at the option of the city after twelve years from their date, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable at Colorado Springs or in New York city at the option of the holder in gold coin. The Council reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

A. A. McGOVNEY,
City Clerk.

Dec. 16, 1880. m 17 a3

FOR SALE.

The Colorado Springs Live Stock Company offer for sale what is called

The Home Ranch,

Ten miles from town; 1500 acres under fence; good water; can cut from 50 to 100 tons of hay; shedding for 5,000 sheep.

F. L. MARTIN,
President.

m 28 4

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. N CLARK

MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron, and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

THOS. M. SKINNER. E. H. JEFFERSON.

SKINNER & JEFFERSON,

Engineers and Contractors.

(Bridging a Specialty.)

Room 11, Wells-Prewitt Bl'k, Colorado Springs dwm 28 tf

JOHN CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Helm & Campbell)

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office opposite El Paso County Bank. dwm 10 tf

JOHN C. FITNAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Salida, (So. Arkansas) Chaffee county, Colorado. Special attention given to mining and real estate litigation. dwm 8 3m

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union Office, Room 2, Wanless block, Pike's Peak Avenue. 36 wtf.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSAYING

—AND—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

The professor in charge has been instructed to attend personally to such work as may be sent in by the public.

Lots of ore, weighing from one ton down, will be crushed and sampled, and all results will be guaranteed.

A portion of the crushed ore will be reserved when request is made, so that those who desire may check the work. The money received for assays will be refunded, and also the check assay paid for, if the results obtained by any reliable assayer do not confirm the work done at the College.

Samples may be left at the office of the Silver Wing Mining Co., over First National bank, or large lots at the College. Samples sent by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Instruction in Assaying will be furnished at $20 for a term of three months, and the cost of materials used by the student. Application may be made to

WM. STRIEBY, E. M.
Professor of Mining and Metallurgy,

Or to E. P. TENNEY, President.

dwm 30 3m

Meeting of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Live Stock company for the election of officers, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, January 12th. Polls open from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.

A. A. McGOVNEY,
Secretary.

wa 1 2

WANTED!

Large, Clean Rags

AT THE

Gazette Office

CHARLES STEARNS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

HALLOWELL & WILLS

—DEALERS IN—

REAL ESTATE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CITY LOTS

A SPECIALTY.

COLORADO wh28tf SPRINGS.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, Dec. 10th, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Judge and ex-officio Clerk of the County Court of El Paso county, at the county seat, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, the 15th day of January, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m, viz:

George W. Saunders, H. S. No. ——, for the w ½ se ¼ and sw ¼ ne ¼ sec 30, tp 12, south of range 68 west, 6th p m, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tracts, viz.: John Scott, George Sharrock, Sr., and Lee Hays, of Summit Park, and R. R. Taylor, of Colorado Springs, all of El Paso county, Colorado.

Also John Olfs, H. S No. 637, for the n ½ ne ¼ sec 14, and e ½ se ¼ sec 11, in tp 11, south of range 67 west, 6th p m, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tracts, viz.: Robert Watkin, Jacob Frost, John Ryan and H. Tothaker, all of Monument, El Paso county, Colorado.

FERD BARNDOLLAR,
Register.

w m 11 6

VANE, CALVERT & CO'S PAINTS

ON HAND.

Giles Crissey,

—DEALERS IN—

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

BUILDING PAPER, F c.

Office and Yard, North Tejon Street, corner Bijou.

COLORADO SPRINGS

Denver & Rio Grande

RAILWAY.

Nearly 600 Miles in Operation.

The Great Quick, Safe and Direct Line for

Business and Pleasure Travel.

IN COLORADO.

The only route embracing the Grandest and Choicest Scenery in Nature's repertoire:

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canon of the Arkansas, Veta Pass, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Poncha Springs, Twin Lakes.

Through Trains Between

Denver, Leadville, El Moro and San Antonio

—VIA—

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Canon City, South Arkansas, Buena Vista, Cucharas and Alamosa.

The connection at South Arkansas with stages via Marshall Pass, affords the shortest, quickest and easiest route, over the best roads, to Gunnison City. Pitkin, Saguache, Ouray, Lake City, Ruby Camp, Crested Buttes, Gothic and all points in the Gunnison country.

The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months in every year, to Del Norte, Antelope Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Saguache, Gunnison City, Ouray, Lake City and all other principal points in the Gunnison and San Juan countries,

Stage connections at Canon City and Texas Creek constitute the only routes to Silver Cliff and Rosita

Stages at El Moro for Trinidad, four miles distant.

Direct connection at Pueblo with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for all points

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH

Equipment Unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

Horton Reclining Chair Cars,

and Observation Cars

On daylight trains through the Royal Gorge.

Through tickets to all principal points north, south, east and west, with rates always as low as the lowest.

Full information on application to Local Agents, or to

D C DODGE, Gen'l Manager. F C NIMS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

DENVER, COLO. dw g 17 tf

IRVING HOWBERT, *President.* J. F. HUMPHREY, *Cashier.*
B. F. CROWELL, *Vice-President.* A. S. WELCH, *Ass't Cashier.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $50,000.

DIRECTORS:

IRVING HOWBERT, BENJ. F. CROWELL
JAMES M. SIGAFUS,
J. F. HUMPHREY, J. R. WHEELER

New York Correspondents: Chemical National Bank Solicited.

BURNELL & SCUTT

Barb Fence Wire,

The Best in Use.

W. J. KINSEY

Write for Prices. wk 30 1 2 Denver, Col.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rock Creek and San Juan Silver Mining company will be held at the office of the company, in Colorado Springs, on Saturday, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, to receive accounts and reports of the past year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

L. TAYLOR,
Assistant Secretary.

wa 1 4

THE WHITE IS KING.

It has the finest finished wood-work and is the BEST MADE. MACHINE in the market. Its shuttle is self-threading; its needle is self-setting; its bobbins can be filled without removing work or attachments. So simple in construction and light running that a child can use it. It is WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Agents can make more money handling the "White" than any other. Address, for particulars, WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

w 1 6m

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, $4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

TONIC.—"*Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.*" WEBSTER.

Castoria - 35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

wm 1881*

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., December 24, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on the 29th day of January, 1881, viz:

Eunice H. Craw, homestead entry No. 1114, for the n w sec 29, tp 11 south, r 64 w, and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Homer Laughlin, R. W. Laughlin, of Easton, El Paso county, and A. B. Whitmore and J. L. Parker, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo.

Also David D. Bentz, D. S. No. 5461, for the s ½ of sw ¼ sw ¼ of se ¼ sec 18, and nw ¼ of ne ¼ sec 19, tp 13, r 60 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. F. Atherton, Frank Atherton, A. J. Bletso and C. E. Stubbs, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo.

FERD BARNDOLLAR,
Register.

wa 1 5

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Lewis Hager, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the January term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary C. Hager, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 18, 1880.

MARY C. HAGER,
Administratrix of the estate of Lewis Hager, deceased.

wm 18 4

THE SOCORRO TROUBLE.

Notwithstanding the Terrible Provocation, Law and Order Prevail.

The Santa Fe Democrat Advance special of December 31st has the following concerning the Socorro troubles:

"Following the terrible murder of Mr. A. Conklin, editor of the Socorro Sun, on Christmas eve, related in these columns last week, it is not matter of surprise that the town of Socorro should have been in a considerable fever of excitement. Following the obsequies of Mr. Conklin on Sunday, the 26th, and which was very largely attended by all classes, came the question what to do with the murderers, who were still at large. Warrants had been issued for their arrest, and offered to Juan M. Garcia, the sheriff of Socorro county for service. Garcia, however, refused to make service, and showed, by his conversation and acts, sympathy for the murderers. He is reputed to be a cousin of the guilty parties. The latter were finally arrested, including the sheriff and four men, and detained under a guard of citizens. By Monday morning, the 26th, excitement ran high, and telegrams began arriving at the executive department and at military headquarters; the former of which, on application, were kindly presented to us for examination by Secretary Ritch, now serving as governor in the absence of Governor Wallace from the territory. The following summary of the telegrams will explain themselves. The first of these telegrams was from Chief Engineer Robinson, of the N. M. & S. P. road, dated at Las Vegas 28th, and another of like purport from Gov. Stover, at Albuquerque, to the effect that there was danger of conflict between those sustaining the arrest of the murderers and the friends of the latter, and requested troops to protect railroad property and preserve the peace.

THE ANSWER:

SANTA FE, Dec. 28, 1880.

A. A. Robinson, Las Vegas:

General Hatch informs me, if his line of communication as represented by the railroad is menaced by a mob, he will, upon such representations to him, station troops accordingly. W. G. RITCH,
Acting Governor.

"A little later, from the same person, came a telegram recording threats of "extermination" and "great danger of bloodshed."

"The dispatch was referred to Colonel Chaves, district attorney, for action, and in reply Governor Ritch telegraphed to prominent persons and to all citizens at Socorro to leave the question of release or bail to the district judge, with the admonition that "peace must be preserved," and that "troops are en route."

"Then came a telegram from Mr. Dougherty, an attorney at Socorro, to the Governor, asking that Judge Parks, of that district, come to Socorro. The latter was telegraphed accordingly at Albuquerque, and the judge responded. Governor Ritch also telegraphed the fact to Mr. Dougherty, and the following in addition: 'Say to the stability and good sense of Socorro to preserve the peace by all means. Let law have its course.'

"About noon, on the day following, a dispatch was received at the executive office from Judge Parks that peace prevailed, but have the troops remain. The latter were stationed at the postoffice, and General Hatch, upon request, said they should remain for the present.

"It will thus be seen that the civil authorities have acted promptly; that the military have acted in concert, and that under most aggravating circumstances, law has prevailed and mob violence kept at bay.

"One of the prisoners, named Antonio Baca, having been furnished with a revolver, conveyed to him, as said by one report, in a loaf of bread, fired at the guard, wounded him, and then took to his heels, and was shot and killed while attempting to escape.

"On the afternoon and evening of the 28th, a considerable force of law abiding citizens gathered at Socorro, from the mines and from Albuquerque and San Marcial, and undoubtedly contributed to the preservation of peace.

"The persons under arrest, we understand, were admitted to bail by Judge Parks. It now remains for the law to assert its majesty, hewing to the plumb line with justice, whoever the family or whatever the influence of the parties engaged in murder. We have simply to add that all talk about "race conflict" is the merest output of diseased imaginations, wholly imaginary and groundless."

Manitou Letter List.

The following are the letters remaining in the postoffice at Manitou, Colo., January 1st, 1881:

Allen, Wm	Hudson, Algernon
Austin, Ed C	Harvey, Jno F
Austin, E C	Jones, F L
Beandry, Hermenegilde	McNally, Cornelius
Best, L N	Nesmith, Geo W
Carbett, Miss Emma	Parker, F J
Coughlan, R J	Parker, Fred J
Cooper, Miss May	Palmer, Chas A
Crosby, Isaac	Polle, Jane 2
Corriek, Theodore	Silvey, Joseph
Cory, Robt	Smith, Wm
Crea, Wm	Smith, Frank
Douglass, John Clinton	Snider, Wm J
Fraser, C	Simmons, Jno
Fries, Henry	Sherwood, Jas
Foushee, Jno G	Tate, J C
Goodman, Jno	Williams, Mrs H P
Houspal, Mrs	Warden, Wm 2
Hitchcock, H A 2	Walker, Chas F

To obtain any of the above please call for advertised letters, giving the date of this list.
A. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

The number of transient and regular boarders who partook of meals at the Spaulding House on New Years day was 124. Mr John Himebaugh, the proprietor, requested all to register their birth place before entering the dining room and by this means he ascertained that the guests represented 25 states and 11 foreign countries. Out of the 124 Pennsylvania contributed 18 and Ohio, New York and Illinois 11, each of the remainder, scattering. The Spaulding House has done an exceedingly large business during the past year, its receipts being $26,000 as against $18,000 for 1879, thus showing an increase of $8,000. The average number of meals furnished daily was 312 and over $8,000 was paid out to employes. This is a remarkable showing and plainly indicates competent management.

The Rev. W. L. Slutz was kindly remembered by his congregation on both Christmas and New Years. On Christmas he received a purse of $30, and on New Years eve he was again surprised at the parsonage by a call from a large number of his congregation, when he was presented another donation amounting to $45.

Colorado Statistics.

THE PRODUCT OF THE STATE

The appended is a reasonable estimate of the entire production of the state:

Lake county	$15,050,000
Gilpin	2,250,000
Clear Creek	2,000,000
Summit	1,000,000
Boulder	400,000
San Juan	600,000
Park	200,000
Custer	600,000
Total	$22,100,000

As compared with the yield of 1879, which was quoted as being $16,300,226, this shows an approximate increase of $7,000,000.

THE CATTLE PRODUCT.

From the Denver Times.

For many years the cattle interest has been one of the leading and most remunerative industries in the state. The present season has been the least prosperous ever known to our stock growers, and the shipments the lightest since they began to assume prominence among the industrial products of the state. The severe drouth affected the grass to such an extent that cattle failed to attain as usual on the range, and as a consequence the export was small, and made late in the season. The shipments for the present year over the Union Pacific from Colorado points have been 723 cars, as against 1,000 in 1879, and 350 car loads over the Kansas Pacific as against 741 car loads last year. Allowing the same decrease for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which last year shipped 1,550 car loads, and credit it with 750 cars, and the total shipments for 1880 would be 1,823 car loads, or a trifle over one-half of last year's shipment. At twenty head to the car the number shipped would be 36,460 and at an estimated value of $30 each, the net product to the state would be $1,083,800.

THE COAL PRODUCT.

From the Denver Times.

The coal product of Colorado is increasing annually and is becoming one of the most important factors in our mineral wealth. The total product of the nine mines worked in the northern part of the state for 1880 has been, as near as can be ascertained, 306,150 tons; and of the mines of the Colorado Coal and Iron company at Canon, Walsen and El Moro, 231,164 tons. The other coal mines of Southern Colorado will be covered by an estimate of 50,000 tons, making a total coal product of 587,314 tons, which at $4 per tons gives $2,249,256 as the value of the product of our coal mines.

Necrology for 1880.

Jan. 3. In Malden, Mass., Bishop Gilbert Haven, of the M. E. church, in his 59th year.
10. In New York City, Frank Leslie, the publisher, aged 59
18. In Paris, Duke Antoine de Gramont, the French diplomat, aged 60 years.
20. In Paris, Jules Favre, the French Republican leader, aged 71.
20. In London, Thomas Landseer, the engraver, aged 83.
21. In New York, Commodore Homer C. Blake, aged 58 years.
28. In Halifax, Nova Scotia, Professor James de Mille, author, aged 57 years.
Feb. 1. In Paris, Adolphe Granier de Cassagnac, father of Paul de Cassagnac, aged 72 years.
5. In Philadelphia, A. E. Borie, ex-secretary of the navy, aged 71 years.
13. In Providence, Rhode Island, Samuel Arnold Greene, ex United States Senator, aged 59 years.
14. In Washington, General Carlos Butterfield, aged 66 years.
17. In New York, James Lennox, founder of Lennox library, aged 79 years.
20. In Havana, Mariano Riva Palacio, a Mexican statesman.
28. In Cincinnati, Hon. C. D. Coffin, ex-member congress.
Mar. 1. At Owing's Mills, Maryland, Surgeon General William Maxwell Wood, U. S. N., aged 72 years.
7. In Paris, M. Adolphe Lemoine Montigny, dramatic author.
17. In London, Thomas Bell, the English scientist, in his eighty-eighth year.
19. In Philadelphia, Major General Hector Tyndall, aged 59 years.
April 2. In New York, George A. Baker, artist, in his 60th year.
2. In Boston, Rev. George Punchard, author, aged 72 years.
4. In Boston, Rear Admiral Thatcher, aged 72 years.
6. In Moscow, Henri Wieniawski, the famous violinist, aged 45 years.
12. In New York, Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., LL. D., aged 68 years.
12. In Scotland, Robert Fortune, the Scotch botanist, aged 67 years.
16. In London, Dr. Edward V. H. Kenealy, M. P., the counsel in the Tichborne suit, aged 61 years.
30. In France, Joseph Vinon, the oldest French soldier and grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, aged 80 years.
May 1. In Washington, Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman, aged 75 years.
9. In Toronto, Hon. George Brown, a prominent Canadian statesman.
10. In France, Gustave Flaubert, author.
10. In France, E. Fourier, philosopher.
11. In London, Sir John Goss, musical composer, aged 80 years.
12. In Albion, N. Y., Hon. Sanford E. Church, chief justice of the court of appeals, aged 76 years.
19. At Nashville, Tennessee, Hon. Henry S. Foote, ex-United States senator and governor, aged 76 years.
30. In Marseilles, France, Hon. Richard B. Connolly, ex-comptroller of New York City under Tweed, aged 76 years.
June 3. In St. Petersburg, Maria Alexandrovna, Empress of Russia, aged 56 years.
6. At Carlsruhe, Charles Lessing, the German painter.
7. In New York, John Brougham, actor and author.
12. In New York, George Opdyke, ex-mayor, aged 75 years.
13. In Wilmington, Delaware, ex-Senator James A. Bayard, aged 80.
19. In Washington, General John A. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California, aged 77.
22. In Springfield, Mass., George Merriam, publisher of Webster's Dictionary, aged 78 years.
July 6. In Bergen Point, New Jersey, Brigadier-General William H. Morris, a veteran of the war of 1812, aged 87 years.
12. In London, Tom Taylor, dramatist, aged 63 years.
23. In Philadelphia, Dr. Constantine Hering, founder of the homœopathic school of medicine in the United States, aged 80 years.
Aug. 9. In Clearfield, Pennsylvania, ex-Governor William Bigler, in his sixty-ninth year.
15. In Paris, Adelaide Neilson, the celebrated actress.
15. In London, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, an eminent diplomat, aged 92 years.
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Sept 11. At Saratoga, Marshall O. Roberts, aged 68 years.
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Oct. 4. In Paris, Jacques Offenbach, the great musician, aged 61 years.
6. In Boston, Professor Benjamin Pierce, of Harvard College, aged 71 years.
20. At Wayland, Massachusetts, Lydia Maria Child, the authoress, aged 78 years.
20. In Madison, Wisconsin, Hon. E. G. Ryan, chief justice of Wisconsin.
Nov. 19. At Washington, Brigadier-General Jacob Zeilin, of the United States Marine Corps.
20. In Indianapolis, Governor James D. Williams, of Indiana.
20. In London, Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's bench.
29. At Robinson's Camp, Lieutenant-Governor elect, G. B. Robinson.
Nov. 30. In Littleton, Wisconsin, congressman E. W. Farraged, 40.
Dec. 12. In Paris, Madame Thiers.
22. In London, Mrs. Cross (George Eliot.)
26. In New York, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.

Business Locals.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county.
11 8 tf.

ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by F. E. Robinson.
e 16*

Ranchmen, put up your teams at Stevens and Rouse's stable, Tejon street, Colorado Springs. The best accommodations and lowest rates.
5 7 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An established business in this city. Address box 137.
wa 1 tf

FOR SALE—A good toned Prince melodeon, cheap for cash. Address Lock-box 800, city.
w m 4 tf

FOR SALE,
2,500
High-Grade Wethers
One half fit for Mutton; also
RANGE IN BENT COUNTY.
Capable of carrying 20,000 sheep.
GOOD IMPROVEMENTS.
Address
F. R. HOYT,
Rocky Ford, Colo.
Jn 28 12*

Water Bonds for Sale.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received by me at my office in Colorado Springs until January 3, 1881, for $25,000, or fractional parts thereof, of the water bonds of the city of Colorado Springs. The bonds run fifteen years from January 1, 1881, redeemable at the option of the city after twelve years from their date, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable at Colorado Springs or in New York city at the option of the holder in gold coin. The Council reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
A. A. McGOVNEY,
City Clerk.
Dec. 16, 1880. m 17 a3

FOR SALE.

The Colorado Springs Live Stock Company offer for sale what is called
The Home Ranch,
Ten miles from town; 1500 acres under fence; good water; can cut from 50 to 100 tons of hay; shedding for 5,000 sheep.
F. L. MARTIN,
President.
m 28 [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. N CLARK
MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron, and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

THOS. M. SKINNER. E. H. JEFFERSON.
SKINNER & JEFFERSON,
Engineers and Contractors.
(Bridging a Specialty.)
Room 11, Wells-Prewitt B'lk, Colorado Springs
dwm 28 tf

JOHN CAMPBELL,
(Successor to Helm & Campbell)
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office opposite El Paso County Bank. dwm 10 tf

JOHN C. FITNAM,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Salida, (South Arkansas) Chaffee county, Colorado. Special attention given to mining and real estate litigation. dwm 8 3m

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office, Room 2, Wanless Block, Pike's Peak Avenue. 30 wtf.

COLORADO COLLEGE.
METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT.
ASSAYING
—AND—
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

The professor in charge has been instructed to attend personally to such work as may be sent in by the public.

Lots of ore, weighing from one ton down, will be crushed and sampled, and all results will be guaranteed.

A portion of the crushed ore will be reserved when request is made, so that those who desire may check the work. The money received for assays will be refunded, and also the check assay paid for, if the results obtained by any reliable assayer do not confirm the work done at the College.

Samples may be left at the office of the Silver Wing Mining Co., over First National bank, or large lots at the College. Samples sent by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Instruction in Assaying will be furnished at $20 for a term of three months, and the cost of materials used by the student. Application may be made to
WM. STRIEBY, E. M.
Professor of Mining and Metallurgy,
Or to E. P. TENNEY, President.
dwm 30 3m

Meeting of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Live Stock company for the election of officers, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, January 12th. Polls open from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.
A. A. McGOVNEY,
wa 1 2 Secretary.

WANTED.
Large, Clean Rags
AT THE
Gazette Office

CHARLES STEARNS,
MERCHANT TAILOR
PIKE'S PEAK AVE.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

HALLOWELL & WILLS
—DEALERS IN—
REAL ESTATE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CITY LOTS
A SPECIALTY.
COLORADO w128tf SPRINGS.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO,
Dec. 15th, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Judge and ex-officio Clerk of the County Court of El Paso county, at the county seat, Colorado Springs, Colorado on Saturday, the 15th day of January, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:

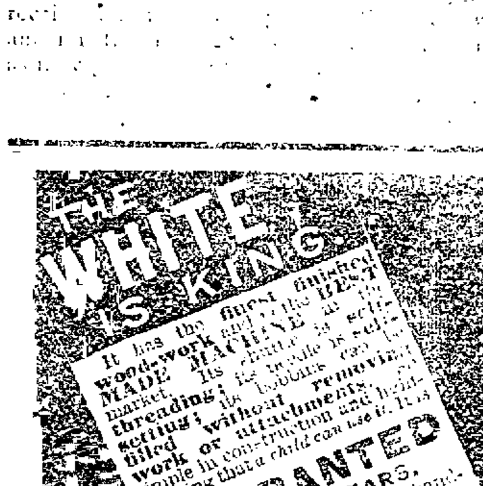
George W. Saunders, H. S. No. ——, for the w ½ se ¼ and sw ¼ ne ¼ sec 30, tp 12, south of range 68 west, 6th p m, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tracts, viz: John Stott, George Sharrock, Sr., and Lee Hays, of Summit Park, and R. R. Taylor, of Colorado Springs, all of El Paso county, Colorado.

Also John Ott, H. S. No. 637, for the n ½ ne ¼ sec 14, and e ½ se ¼ sec 11, in tp 11, south of range 67 west, 6th p m, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Robert Watson, Jacob Frost, John Ryan and [illegible] of Monument, El Paso county, Colorado.
FERD BARNDOLLAR,
wa 1 6 Register.

WANE, CALVERT & CO'S PAINTS
ON HAND.
Giles Crissey,
—DEALER IN—
CHICAGO AND COLORADO
LUMBER,
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
BUILDING PAPER, &c.
[illegible]
COLORADO SPRINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

[illegible]



wa 1 6m

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, $4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

TONIC.—"Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions."—WEBSTER.

Castoria—35 doses
35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.
wm 1881*

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
December [illegible], 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Judge and ex-officio Clerk of the County Court at the county seat, on the 29th day of January, 1881, viz:

Eunice H. Clark, [illegible] witnesses [illegible] upon and cultivation of [illegible] Lungsley, R. W. Longsley, of [illegible] A. B. [illegible] and J. L. [illegible] of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo.

Also David D. Betts, D. S. No. [illegible] to prove his continuous [illegible] said tract, viz: F. Maher, [illegible] Blett and C. E. Stubbs, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo.
FERD BARNDOLLAR,
wa 1 5 Register.

Denver & Rio Grande
RAILWAY.
Nearly 600 Miles in Operation.

The Great Quick, Safe and Direct Line for
Business and Pleasure Travel
IN COLORADO.

The only route embracing the Grandest and Choicest Scenery in Nature's repertoire:

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canon of the Arkansas, Veta Pass, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Poncha Springs, Twin Lakes.

Through Trains Between
Denver, Leadville, El Moro and San Antonio
—VIA—
Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Canon City, South Arkansas, Buena Vista, Cucharas and Alamosa.

The connection at South Arkansas with stages via Marshall Pass, affords the shortest, quickest and easiest route, over the best roads, to Gunnison City, Pitkin, Saguache, Ouray, Lake City, Kelly Camp, Crested Buttes, Gothic and all points in the Gunnison country.

The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months every year, to Del Norte, Antelope Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Saguache, Gunnison, [illegible], Lake City and all other principal points in the Gunnison and San Juan countries.

[illegible] Canon City and Texas Creek [illegible] the only routes to Silver Cliff [illegible]

[illegible] for Trinidad, four miles [illegible]

[illegible] Pueblo with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for all points
NORTH, EAST & SOUTH

Equipment Unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Horton Reclining Chair Cars,
and Observation Cars
On daylight trains through the Royal Gorge.

Through tickets to all principal points north, south, east and west, with rates always as low as the lowest.

Full information on application to Local Agents, or to
D C DODGE, Gen'l Manager. F C NIMS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
DENVER, COLO. dwg 17 tf

IRVING HOWBERT, President. J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier.
B. F. CROWELL, Vice-President. A. S. WELCH, Ass't Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL
BANK,
OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

CAPITAL, ... $50,000.

DIRECTORS:
IRVING HOWBERT, BENJ. F. CROWELL
JAMES M. SIGAFUS,
J. F. HUMPHREY, J. R. WHEELER

New York Correspondent: Chemical National Bank
[illegible] Solicited

BURNELL & SCOTT
Barb Fence Wire,
The Best in Use.
W. J. KINSEY
Write for Prices Denver, Co.
wk 30 tf 2

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Lewis Hager, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 31st day of January A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the January term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary C. Hager, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 28, 1880.
MARY C. HAGER,
Administratrix of the estate of Lewis Hager, deceased.
wm 18 4